

ATTEMPT MADE THREE TIMES TO MURDER FAYETTE PEOPLE

Aged Couple, Their Son and
a Boarder, Subject of Vil-
laneous Schemes

FUMES PUT INTO ROOM

No Motives are Known for Such
a Crime—Guards Now
Keeping Watch

Mystery surrounds a queer Fayette City case, in which there was apparently an attempt at murder, not only of one, but of four persons, and there seems to be no clue as to the solution of the problem. But for carelessness on the part of the persons who were attempting the alleged crime it is more than likely that the family of John Howes, and a roomer with the Howes family, Richard Craig, would not now be living. Mr. Howes himself was under the physician's care for a time, but is now able to be around.

The first attempt at crime was made on Monday night of last week. The Howes people live about a mile up Mavoo hollow, near Fayette City. This was at about 1 o'clock. The window in one of the rooms in which Mr. and Mrs. Howes were sleeping, was cautiously raised by some outside person. It was heard by the elderly couple, and they noticed something in the air they were breathing that had a stupefying effect. In a moment they would have been in a stupor from the effects of the drug, it is stated, but Mr. Howes with considerable effort, roused himself and went to another window, where he let in pure air. He was apparently frightened the intending criminals away. Later it appeared that all the inmates of the house, at the 14-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Howes and Richard Craig the roomer, had suffered also. Between 2 and 3 o'clock another attempt was made to inject the deadly fumes of an unknown nature into the room, but it was also nipped in the bud.

Nothing much was thought of the matter, but on Sunday morning at 2:30 o'clock, the inmates of the house were awakened by a window being raised, and the fumes being pumped inside, apparently by something of the nature of an atomizer, but the perpetrators were again frightened away.

Sunday night at about 10 o'clock, when only Mr. and Mrs. Howes were at home, a third attempt was made, and it was at this time that Mr. Howes was overcome. The persons injecting the fumes were finally frightened away, however. On the second and third trials, after the inmates arose, shots were fired by the persons outside.

Dr. Tucker was called in attendance on Mr. Howes, and told the details of the occurrence. He was unable to determine the nature of the drug that had been used. He did not think it was chloroform on account of the effect.

What motives were behind the attempt to exterminate the Howes cannot be fathomed. The couple who are well up in years had no known enemies, and there was never much money in the house at one time, although Mr. Howes is treasurer of the local union of the United Mine Workers. It is likely that investigations will be made. The house has been guarded since Sunday night.

Mrs. I. R. Blythe and Mrs. Elmira Carson are spending the day in McKeesport with friends.

"Tillie" Dewar is
Taken to Hospital

Has Been Suffering from Ap-
pendicitis all Spring and
Didn't Know it.

Herbert Dewar of California, the fast third baseman of the Charleroi and Washington teams of the P. O. M. league two years ago, and who was last year with the McKeesport team in the O. and P., was yesterday morning taken to the Mercy Hospital where he will undergo an operation for appendicitis. Dewar has been in ill health all spring and summer, and did not play much ball. He was to play with McKeesport. Not realizing what was the matter with him he contracted to play with the California team in the Monongahela Valley League occasionally, but following an examination by a physician he was yesterday forced to go to Pittsburgh to take treatment. He is in a bad condition, it is stated.

NOT ONE BUT BOTH GUILTY

One Man's Cat Chases An-
other Man's
Chicken.

DISORDER IS THE RESULT

Because John Gouvenor's cat chased a chicken of Arthur Desbonnet's both were fined \$2 and costs by Burgess Risbeck at a hearing last night. The affair occurred on Sunday.

The two are neighbors. The cat, which according to people acquainted with its eccentric qualities is a sort of playful feline, saw a nice plump chicken of Desbonnet's on Sunday and started after it. Desbonnet saw the chase, it is stated, and seizing a rock, heaved it at the feline. The act was seen by the cat's owner and the said Desbonnet was given a good calling down, but according to witnesses, did not receive humbly the epithets applied to him, and gave back such as was sent. Finally after the couple had practically exhausted the "bad" names in their respective vocabularies, Desbonnet left the scene of battle and came for the police. He made information, and Gouvenor was "pinched." It appeared at the hearing that one was just as much to blame as the other, and both were assessed a fine and costs.

Met Old Friends.

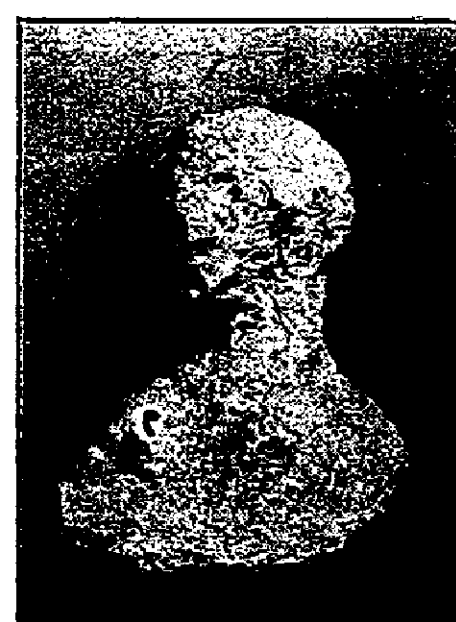
Mr. and Mrs. Van T. Shepler, and daughter of Vandergrift spent Saturday and Sunday at the home of J. D. Berryman on Lincoln avenue. Mr. Shepler was in former years connected with the firm of J. E. Abell and L. H. Reeves at Coal Center, both now retired. Mr. Shepler now owns and operates three fine department stores in the towns of Vandergrift, Leechburg and Tarentum. Mr. Berryman and Mr. Shepler early formed an attachment for each other and have of late years bought many goods together, hereby securing the best rock prices for large quantities.

STRANGE FIND BY MINERS OF APOLLO MINES 75 FEET BELOW THE SURFACE

Petrified Human Head and Shoulders Discover-
ed—No Doubt About It Being
Human Remains

SPECIMEN IS VERY HARD—MUSEUMS MAKING INQUIRIES

Science has a problem in the discovery at Fayette City of the supposed petrified head and shoulders of a human being at the depth of 75 feet below the surface and two miles beyond the entrance to the Apollo mines. The discovery is arousing wide interest. The specimen is now being exhibited at the Fayette Journal office, and is the property of Edward Steinman, editor of the paper, having been presented to him by the superintendent of the Apollo mines. An inquiry has been made concerning the bust by a



man interested in anthropological research in Pittsburg, but Mr. Steinman will not part with the specimen for a time. It will doubtless eventually land in the Carnegie museum.

The bust was dug from a vein of coal, thrown on the mine car along with the coal, the workmen being unaware that the heavy object was a portion of a human being. It was for the employees at the opening of the mine to discover in the former something akin to the human race.

As shown from the accompanying cuts produced from photographs, and kindly furnished by Mr. Steinman, the figure has every appearance of being the head and shoulders of a human being in a petrified state, but whether man or woman, probably no one can tell. The first view shows a semi-profile position, giving a good view of the face, and one can readily see traces of where the eyes have been as well as the chin and ears. Notice is called to the perfectly formed neck, shoulders and breast. The second view is taken of the back of the head and shoulders. The shoulder blades are readily seen, and at once is recognized in the outlines a being who was at one time, no doubt a powerful specimen of the human race. A formation which causes the neck

to lose some of its symmetry, on the left side, extending from a point where the ear should be, to the shoulder bone, will be noticed. This is due to a small piece of slate adhering to the neck and which was thought best not to remove. The object is as hard as stone, and there is little doubt that it is the fossil remains of a human being.

The interesting part of this discovery is that it was found 75 feet below the surface in a body of slate on the top of the coal vein. To counteract the statements that it could have worked its way down from a grave on the surface of the earth, there are several stratas of rock and shale between the surface and the coal vein where it was found, thereby making it an impossibility for the form to work its way through these. However, it would appear from the shape of the front and back of the form that at some time during the process of petrification the body must have laid in a position where the face and back of the head were subject to erosion, as they are flat, and it would seem as though running water had played its part in reducing the head to its present shape. Of course the flattening shape could have been produced by impact with the minerals at the time it was caught, as some would say when the great upheaval of the earth took place ages ago, at which time no doubt the coal was formed on which the body was found.



On one side the bone of the arm shows, it evidently not having been subjected to the crushing pressure that the rest of the body sustained. The bone shows plainly and thoroughly proves the belief in the minds of those who have viewed the subject that it is in reality the petrified remains of a human head and shoulders.

METHODS OF KILLING DOGS

Painless Death for Curs From
Now on By Gas
Route.

"The Way to Kill Dogs," or "How Best to Send Canines to the Happy Hunting Grounds." Free lecture, and exhibition at the police station, Charleroi, every once in awhile.

Yesterday afternoon Chief Albright had three unmitigated nuisances, otherwise known as worthless curs, that were to be sent to canine heaven, and he called three councilmen, Messrs. Frye, Frew and Schmieler—all he could find at the time, Health Officer Darby, who is the chief's first assistant, the Mail scribe and two citizens around to witness the performance. Oh, yes, almost forgot, Policeman McEldowney was there also, and acted as chief usher—that is he ushered the dogs to their last earthly resting place—which happened to be in this case a large box, lined with sheet-iron, properly soldered, and made air tight.

Into the above described receptacle, the dogs that were to be despatched, or preferably given their final shove into the dog happy hunting ground, were placed, and then the gas turned on. Everybody got excited, ex-

cept the dogs, and the humans stood round holding watches, waiting for the knockout. It came—in five minutes—the unmitigated nuisances having all been given the short end of the bout in that time.

The exhibition was eminently satisfactory, and proved that the animals could be humanely suffocated by gas in a very short time. In most cases the time is said to be less than five minutes.

Edward, Not Albert.

Yesterday the Mail stated that Albert T. Stech had been employed as keeper and guardian of the Charleroi play grounds. This was an error. It was Edward Stech, who looks after the youngsters. Albert Stech is one of the skilled blowers at the Imperial Bottle factory, and he is glad enough to rest between fires, instead of getting into the more strenuous occupation of keeping a bunch of kids in order.

Will Join National Guard.

Edward D. Steinman, Jr., manager of the Fallowfield Restaurant on Fallowfield avenue, left yesterday morning for Mount Pleasant to join the advance guard of Company E. Tenth regiment known as "The Fighting Tenth" and will go from there to Somerset to make preparations for the reception of the Tenth which goes into camp there on Thursday of this week. Edward is an enthusiastic member of Company E., and nothing pleases him more than to be doing duty for the Keystone State.

YOUNG ROSCOE MAN SAID TO HAVE BEEN DROWNED

Gone on Long
Bicycle Trip

North Charleroi Residents Leave
for Chillicothe,
Ohio.

On Saturday July 10, Andrew Allhouse, James Watson, and Frank Chew left North Charleroi on a bicycle trip to Chillicothe, Ohio. They arrived safely at their journey's end on the 15th, after many delays by rain, very tired but pleased with their trip and covered with glory.

SMALLWOOD TO RACE TRIO

Monessen Marathon will be
Able Handled by Men
Who Know How.

WILL BE NO BAD MIXUP

Under the auspices of the business men of Monessen what promises to be the greatest modified Marathon race ever pulled off in this section of the State will be held in the Monessen baseball park next Saturday afternoon, July 24. Not content with having 50 or more of the best runners in the Monongahela valley compete in the race, the committee having the affair in charge has secured the ser-



PERCY SMALLWOOD.

vices of Percy Smallwood, the world's middle distant champion runner, to give an exhibition of his skill, Smallwood racing against a relay team of three men for five miles.

This event in itself is well worth the price of admission for Smallwood is without doubt the greatest middle distance runner in the world, being the present holder of the 10, 12 and 13 mile world's records. Smallwood is a Welshman, and has met and defeated the leading runners of the country, including Tom Longboat, the famous Indian runner. Another feature is

(Continued on Second Page).

John McFadden, Well Known
in Charleroi, Loses Life
at Duquesne.

WAS WINNER IN MARATHON

Took Part in Charleroi Race on
April 29, and Won Third
Place.

John McFadden, aged 21 years of Roscoe, was reported to have been drowned at Duquesne last night. The report has not been verified, but from information received by the Mail at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon the rumor is true. The McFadden family at Roscoe have not been notified, but a brother, Edward McFadden, who is the manager of Towner's department store at Monongahela, is at Duquesne this afternoon.

It is stated that McFadden who was employed on a sand boat, accidentally fell into the water last night, at 11 o'clock, and before he could be reached was beyond all help. He was one of the head men on the boat. It is understood. A telephone message, summoned his brother to Duquesne this morning, it being stated that the body had not been recovered.

Young McFadden was one of the winners of the first Charleroi Marathon race on April 29. He took third place. In the Brownsville-Uniontown race on June 3, he won third place. He was a good athlete and immensely popular. He had many friends in Charleroi. His brother was to notify the management of Towner's store this afternoon as to the facts of the drowning, but up until a late hour had not communicated with them, which gives the belief that a search is still being made for the body.

WILL NOT BE BENEFIT GAME

Christians and Methodists
Will Play Thursday—
Game Tonight.

A good game in the church league, in fact the best of the season, is expected for Thursday night, of this week, when the League leaders, the Christians, meet the Methodists, now knocking at the top for first position. If the Methodists win, they will then be tied with the Christians for first place, while if they lose they will be shoved into third position, and the Christians given a good lead.

It was reported that the game would be a benefit, and that an admission would be charged but this is denied. A meeting is called for the executive board tonight at the office of Dr. J. W. Manon when the matter of a benefit game will be discussed. Tonight the First Presbyterians play the Episcopalians, and a good game is expected. The Episcopalians have made some changes in their lineup.

Business For the Sheriff.

Deputy Sheriff Lutton was in town yesterday on official business. He is spending some time along the valley serving executions which have accumulated for this section and looking after tax liens which are now collectable.

J. R. Tener, Pres. S. A. Walton, Vice Pres. R. H. Ruish, Cashier.

Everyone Transacting a Business

and everyone who receives and pays out any considerable amount of money, should have a checking account. Paying by check has many advantages over paying in currency—among which are security, convenience, saving of time and expense. We cordially invite your account, subject to check.

4 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Savings Accounts

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Charleroi, Pa.

Depository for the State of Pennsylvania.

Beauty and Utility

Diamonds are something more than ornaments. They are investments whose value never changes. Buying a good diamond is putting money aside for a rainy day.

Buying diamonds and other gems of us means absolute security. You know precisely what you have bought and that it's worth every cent you paid for it.

John B. Schafer,

MANUFACTURING JEWELER

1111 Phone 105-W Charleroi, Phone 105

More Closed Every Evening at 8:30 o'clock except Saturday and Sunday.



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TELEPHONES

EXCH. 74 CHARLEROI 70
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ADVERTISING RATES

DISPLAY—Fifteen cents per inch, first insertion. Rates for large space contracts made known on application.
READING NOTICES—Such as business, local, notices of meetings, resolutions of respect, cards of thanks, etc., 5 cents per line.
LEGAL NOTICES—Legal, official and similar advertising, including that in settlement of estates, public sales, live stock and essay notices, bank notices, notices to teachers, 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents a line, each additional insertion.

LOCAL AGENCIES

George S. Mighl.....Charleroi
George Collins.....Speers
M. Dooley.....Bunkery
E. L. Ribler.....Lock No. 4

July 20 In American History.

1887—Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., the novelist, died in Hyde Park, Mass.; born in Waterville, Me., 1823.
1900—China appealed to the United States to intercede with the powers in the Boxer troubles.
1900—Peace between Guatemala and the Salvador—Honduras alliance signed on board the United States cruiser Marblehead off the coast of Guatemala.

ASTRONOMICAL EVENTS.

Sun sets 7:23, rises 4:32; moon sets 9:43 p. m.; 12:31 a. m., moon in conjunction with Jupiter, passing from west to east of the planet, 41.3 degrees north thereof; 11 a. m., planet Mercury at ascending node, crossing the sun's path upward; sun's declination 20 degrees 40 minutes north of celestial equator.

Back Home.

The personal columns of the Mail are filled these days with items of Charleroi residents who are visiting out of town, in the adjoining counties, in distant parts of the State, and in other States. These for the most part are the annual pilgrimages of those who are revisiting the scenes of their childhood and youth—those who go "back home" to see the "old folks" and renew the scenes of youth and repeople them with the companions of bygone years. "A hundred men may make a camp, but it takes a mother to make a home," and the nearest glimpse to joys external, perhaps, is the delightful memory of childhood, when home and mother constituted the sum total of human happiness.

It was Henry Ward Beecher who said, "Home should be an oratorio of the memory, singing to our after life melodies and harmonies of old remembered joys." No man is ever really transplanted from the spot where his childhood was spent, where he first learned to love and commune with nature. He may become an alien and a wanderer, but the scenes of early and innocent joys are ever present, and thither is he transported in memory more frequently as the years roll by. "Going back home" was an instinct of the human heart ages before the sentiment was established into the conventional custom of "old home week."

An Evolution.

It may not be generally known that the county local option law in Ohio, known as the Rose law, under which a majority of the counties in that State have voted dry, is not a radical innovation for that State; neither is it the first opportunity the voters there have had of expressing their desires upon the question. Local option by township, municipality and resident district had been in operation for some time. The Rose law in Ohio is a matter of evolution. County option was not tried until the time was ripe for it by first granting real local option to the people. Wherever county option prevails it has almost invariably followed local option by small districts.

Ex-Congressman Acheson, whose

ardent championship of county prohibition under the guise of local option is considerably in the limelight, wants to try in Pennsylvania what no other State has yet successfully accomplished: namely, county prohibition without any preliminary preparation by way of local option. This State, by reason of its great cosmopolitan population, will be perhaps the last State to come into the Prohibition fold, and this cannot be accomplished until the public is gradually educated to such a condition.

Mr. Acheson's proposition is manifestly unfair to the rural districts. He would give the big industrial districts along the river and in other portions of the county a chance to vote license into such rural towns as Burgettstown, Claysville, Beallsville, Scenery Hill and others, whereas those towns should have the option of deciding this question for themselves.

A Great Record.

Four years ago on June 12 the Pennsylvania Railroad company installed an 18 hour train service between New York and Chicago. The distance is 912 miles, and the schedule time between Jersey City and Chicago is 17 hours and 41 minutes, or 57.2 miles an hour. In the four years 2,922 trips were made—1,461 each way, and the remarkable achievement is that 2,483 or 85 per cent of these trips the train was on time or within five minutes of its schedule at destination.

Upon only 160 trips during the entire four years was the train more than 30 minutes late. During the past year the train was within five minutes of its scheduled time 326 out of the 365 days at the New York end, and at Chicago on 315 days. For the month ending July 1 of this year the train was absolutely on time at both Chicago and New York on every one of the 30 days.

This achievement eclipses every other schedule of like speed and distance in the history of transportation, and is another instance of the efficiency of the service and organization of the Pennsylvania Railroad company.

Electric Sparks

When Waynesburg gets a trolley line, there is nothing that can keep Green county from further development. And from present indications the place is going to have that necessary trolley line.

A chef in a New York hotel is a mighty poor find if he can't provide at least one new dish a day on an average.

Reckon now, that the police officials of Atlatint City have decided it is not immodest for women to wear sheath bathing suits, which has a skirt that admits of a nice slit from the knees up to the thigh, the place won't hold the crowds.

And Monessen gave up the ghost in baseball. Reminds us of some other things they have done in the past. Wonder what the Marathon race will be for now?

Charleroi will not any more than get a new garbage plant erected, and a new wagon purchased in which to haul the thing's eating material, than we will have to build a sewage disposal plant. Will we never get rid of the smelly things?

The Pittsburg papers yesterday contained articles concerning a woman, giving her name as Smith, from California who was arrested for drunkenness. From investigations she did not live in California, so she must have retained enough of her mental faculties to give the up-river burg the dirty throw down. Perhaps the reason was that she had been there once.

Re-e-e-venge. An editor writes real mean things about a cantaloupe, making statements to the effect that it is a mean sort of affair, and that it never had any business on this continent anyhow, in his effusion deploring the state of affairs that makes American people eat this self-same cussed vegetable. We know, he wants one to eat, and hasn't enough spondulicks to buy one and is so doggedly unpopular that nobody will give him even a chance to smell the outer layer, that he takes this means of revenge.

SOCIALISM.

Are the evils from which they suffer really as great and desperate as the Socialist agitators would have us believe? says Bishop Spalding. Are laborers worse paid, worse fed, worse clothed, and worse housed than, for instance, in the early part of the nineteenth century? Do they labor a greater number of hours and in their work more severe and exhausting now than then? Is the tendency of the present conditions to make them unintelligent, brutal and reckless? Is the actual economic system an organization of the ruling classes to keep the laborers in poverty and permanent subjection? Is it a fact, in a word, that we are drifting toward a state of things in which the few shall own everything and the many nothing?

If these questions are to receive an affirmative answer, then the method of production by private competitive capital should be condemned, for it not only, in this case, works injustice to large multi-ades, but must, if permitted to continue in operation, finally lead to social ruin. But the question whether the Socialist view of the actual condition of labor and of the tendencies of the present economic order, is the true view, still remains to be answered.

In the United States, it is plain that there is no gulf between the very rich and the very poor, but a graduation of widely distributed wealth. More than eight million families are land owners and of the thirteen million families among whom the wealth of the country is divided, eleven million families are said to belong to the wage-earning class. We have, indeed, a few enormously rich men, but it will be found difficult to hold these great fortunes together, and if plutocrats should persist in abusing the power which money gives, the people will know how to protect themselves against the tyrants.

If private property is not a crime, and that it is not even radical Socialism admits, then wealth, however great, if it be honestly acquired and justly used, must be respected. Much of the material progress of our country is due to the energy and foresight of men, who, if they have grown rich themselves have made possible the comfortable and independent existence of thousands. Diatribes against wealthy men often respring from wrong wrongs inflicted by them. Duties and responsibilities are personal, and the poor are bound not less than the rich to do what they are able to promote the common welfare. At all events, the condition of laborers under the regime of competitive production, whatever grievances they still may have, are not so desperate as to make us willing to run the risk of putting in jeopardy the two things we have learned to value the most—Liberty and Independence.

Wedding Banns Announced.

Banns have been announced at St. Jerome's church for the marriage of Miss Margaretta Kuth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Kuth of McKean avenue, and Mark V. Wheeler, also of Charleroi. The young people are prominent in social circles and the forthcoming event is exciting much interest among their many friends.

Paid a Fraternal Visit.

About 20 young fellows, mostly members of the Lutheran church and Sunday school, visited Jules Balsey, the young man who broke his ankle in the ball game last Friday night, at his home on Crest avenue Sunday. The party brought a collation of ice cream and cake, and gave their invalid friend a most enjoyable time.

Why He Was Unpopular.

When first made bishop of Stepeny Dr. Winington Ingram was anything but popular and indeed had occasionally to seek police protection. Greatly worried, the bishop tried to trace the cause and found one lady who was able to enlighten him. "It's your white shirt, sir," she said. "We don't want no white shirted gentry here. Try a gray shirt and a dickey, like our chaps wear on Sunday."

The advice tendered was promptly acted upon, and thus the present bishop of London made the first advance toward close friendship with his people.—London Graphic.

Accessories.

"I'm going in for poetry," lisped the sweet young thing.
"Real, heartfelt poetry," thundered the man of letters, "is only written in a garret."
"Yes; I've heard that. So I've fitted up a beautiful Turkish den in ours,"—Washington Herald.

Quite Warm.

"I understand there was a hot time in the Bangs household the other day."
"Yes. When he went home he found his wife simply hollering, and she gave him a roast."—Baltimore American.

Praise a fine day at night—Irish Proverb.

WIND AND WAVES.

A Gale's Action Upon Water, Desert Sand, and Prairie Snow.

There are wind waves in the water, sand and snow. The great sea waves are produced at that part of a cyclone where the direction of the wind coincides with the direction of advance of the depression. Along this line of advance the waves in their progress are accompanied by a strong wind blowing across their ridges as long as the atmospheric depression is maintained. So the waves are developed until they become steep. The average height in feet is about half the velocity of the wind in miles.

A wind of fifty-two miles an hour gives waves of an average height of twenty-six feet, although individual waves will attain a height of forty feet. The prevailing wind in all longitudes is westerly, so wherever a westerly wind springs up it finds a long westerly swell, the effect of a previous wind still running, and the principal effect of the newly born wind is to increase the steepness of the already running long swell so as to form majestic storm waves, which sometimes attain a length of 1,200 feet from crest to crest. The longest swells due to wind are almost invisible during storms, for they are masked by the shorter and steeper waves, but they emerge into view after or beyond the storm.

The action of the wind to drift dry sand in a procession of waves is seen in the deserts. As the sand waves cannot travel by gravitation, their movements are entirely controlled by the wind, and they are therefore much simpler and more regular in form and movement than ocean waves. In their greatest heights of several hundred feet the former become more complex owing to the partial consolidation of the lower layers of sand by pressure, but they still have the characteristic wave features.

In the Winnipeg prairies of Canada freshly fallen snow is drifted by wind in a procession of regular waves, progressing with a visible and ghostlike motion. They are similar to desert sand waves, but less than half as steep, the wave length being fifty times as great as the height. The flatness of the wind formed snow waves affords a valuable indication of the great distance to which hills shelter from the wind.—Chicago Tribune.

Grade Ordinance No. 51.

Establishing the grade on Highland Avenue from Seventh street to Fourth street in the Borough of North Charleroi, County of Washington, State of Pennsylvania. Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of North Charleroi, County of Washington, State of Pennsylvania, that the grade of Highland Avenue be and the same is hereby established as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the North Carb Line of Seventh street at an elevation of 107 feet; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 feet per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 108.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 106 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 107.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 105 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 106.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 104 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 105.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 103 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 104.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 102 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 103.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 101 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 102.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 100 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 101.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 99 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 100.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 98 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 99.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 97 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 98.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 96 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 97.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 95 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 96.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 94 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 95.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 93 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 94.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 92 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 93.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 91 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 92.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 90 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 91.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 89 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 90.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 88 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 89.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 87 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 88.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 86 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 87.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 85 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 86.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 84 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 85.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 83 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 84.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 82 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 83.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 81 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 82.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 80 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 81.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 79 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 80.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 78 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 79.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 77 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 78.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 76 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 77.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 75 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 76.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 74 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 75.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 73 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 74.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 72 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 73.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 71 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 72.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 70 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 71.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 69 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 70.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 68 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 69.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 67 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 68.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 66 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 67.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 65 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 66.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 64 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 65.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 63 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 64.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 62 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 63.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 61 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 62.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 60 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 61.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 59 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 60.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 58 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 59.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 57 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 58.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 56 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 57.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 55 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 56.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 54 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 55.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 53 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 54.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 52 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 53.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 51 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 52.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 50 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 51.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 49 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 50.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 48 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 49.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 47 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 48.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 46 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 47.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 45 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 46.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 44 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 45.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 43 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 44.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 42 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 43.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 41 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 42.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 40 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 41.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 39 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 40.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 38 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 39.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 37 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 38.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 36 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 37.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 35 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 36.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 34 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 35.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 33 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 34.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 32 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 33.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 31 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 32.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 30 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 31.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 29 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 30.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 28 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 29.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 27 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 28.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 26 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 27.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 25 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 26.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 24 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 25.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 23 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 24.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 22 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 23.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 21 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 22.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 20 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 21.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 19 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 20.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 18 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 19.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 17 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 18.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 16 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 17.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 15 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 16.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 14 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 15.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 13 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 14.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 12 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 13.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 11 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 12.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 10 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 11.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 9 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 10.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 8 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 9.5 ft.; thence descending at the rate of 2.5 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 25 ft. to an elevation of 7 ft.; thence ascending at the rate of 1.25 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 185 ft. to an elevation of 8.5 ft.; th

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

CONTROLLER QUESTION IS NEARLY READY FOR COURT

Necessary Petitions are in
and Will be Reported
Soon.

WILL BE UP TO GOVERNOR

County Officials are Said to
Have Agreed to Not Hold
Up Appointment.

It is stated that petitions signed by 25 per cent of the voters of Washington county asking for the appointment of a county controller will be presented to court soon, as it is understood that the petitions are in readiness for such action. The law provides that the petitions shall be presented in open court. The courts now have adjourned until August, but it is understood that arrangements have been made for the presentation of the petitions next week. The court will then issue an order for the election to be held next November and a certified copy of the proceedings will be forwarded to the Governor.

The law states that the petitions have to be signed by 25 per cent of the voters at the last election. Over 20,000 votes were cast at the last election, therefore the petitions will have to contain the names of over 5,000 voters. It is understood that this number has been secured regardless of the petitions in Donora and Charleroi which are expected to furnish at least 400 names. This will give the petition in the neighborhood of 5,500 names. The law also requires that certain county officials sign the petition and the names of all of the officials have been attached which make the office of county controller almost a sure thing.

It is understood that the petition will be pushed through as rapidly as possible so that action may be taken by the Governor before the constitutional amendment is passed providing for the holding of an election every two years. It is likely that an effort will be made to have a controller appointed by the Governor before the November election and then the office will be safe regardless of what action is taken on the constitutional amendment.

TROUBLE OVER THEIR GARBAGE

Monessen Solons want to Let
Out Contract for Disposal of Stuff.

Monessen is grappling with the garbage disposal question, and is endeavoring to solve the problem by contract. The council has advertised for bids for the privilege, which includes the erection of a furnace and the collection and disposal of garbage for a period of ten years.

Bids will be received until July 28, and each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check for \$200 and a guarantee that bonds will be furnished for the fulfillment of the contract. It is stated that such a contract would be a profitable one.

J. P. Clutter left yesterday for Texas, where he has business interests.

Lutherans to Hold Picnic Tomorrow

Sunday School will go to Lynn's
Grove for Day
of Fun.

The Sunday school of the Christ Lutheran church will hold a picnic at Lynn's Grove, near Belle Vernon, Thursday. Picnics are for a day of enjoyment in the woods. Special cars leave at 9 and 10 o'clock.

MILK INSPECTOR HERE THIS MORNING

Took Samples of Milk of
Charleroi Dairy-
men.

W. J. Whalin, a milk inspector of the western district, sent out by the Dairy Department of the State Board of Health, was here this morning and took samples of the milk furnished by dairymen of Charleroi. He returned to Pittsburgh about noon, and will make his report to a chemist there. The milk will be analyzed to learn whether it comes up to requirements or not. If it does not, the offending dairymen will suffer. Inspectors have been making the rounds to the various cities in the past few weeks.

McFADDEN FUNERAL THURSDAY AFTERNOON

The body of John McFadden, aged 22 years of Roscoe, who was drowned in the Monongahela river at Duquesne yesterday morning, was brought home last evening, and the funeral will be held at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon, from the Roscoe Catholic church. The interment will be in Calvary cemetery, Charleroi. The parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dennis McFadden, three brothers and three sisters survive.

McFadden was employed by his uncle. At 2:30 o'clock he left to take the numbers of several cars in a train, and a flat boat. He was not seen since that. The body was recovered at about 11 o'clock yesterday.

Maple.
Word was received here last evening by Mrs. S. T. Roberts of Washington and Harry Maple of Fallowfield avenue of the death of their father, Ishmael Maple, of near Whitley, Green county. Mr. Maple, who was near 70 years of age, had been suffering from pleurisy for some time and death was due to this. He was a well known Green county resident. Mrs. Roberts and Mrs. Maple left this morning for the late home.

Notice.
Bids for furnishing coal to school houses in Fallowfield township, also bids for cleaning a school house will be received and contract let by the school board of Fallowfield township, when they meet at the Bank of Charleroi on July 24 at 1 p. m. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the school board of Fallowfield township.

H. E. Rider, President.
Wesley Young, Secretary.

J19-21-23

GIRL NOT REALLY PURCHASED BY HER FUTURE HUSBAND

Money Left Merely as Dowry
With Parents of
Bride to be.

ANCIENT SYRIAN CUSTOM

According to John Mike, a nephew of Joseph Aelis, the Assyrian at Speers who is alleged to have sold his 14-year-old daughter Mary in marriage for \$300, the transaction was not a sale at all, but a prudent provision for a wedding dowry, such as all Assyrian parents make. This custom, Mike says, is a part of the social code in his country, and before a girl is given in marriage the prospective groom is required to show that he is able to provide for his wife.

When Joseph Shareff of Canonsburg came wooing pretty Mary Aelis of Speers, his suit was received with favor by the girl, and he asked her hand in marriage from her father. The latter stipulated that the would-be groom wait two years until Mary was of marriageable age, and provide a wedding dowry of \$600—not \$300, as stated. A part of this was for the wedding trousseau and \$300 was to be deposited in the bank in the girl's name.

"My people always do this when the man who wants to marry a girl is a poor man," said Mike. "If he doesn't put up any money he might leave the girl after a month or two. With the money in the bank it would do for the family after while. That is our law."

Shareff was agreeable to the proposition. The family denies that there was any sale, and the dowry that the prospective groom was to provide will go back to him if he proves to be a loving and faithful husband.

GRAND LODGE SESSION KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS AT MONONGAHELA NOW

Many Delegates Present and
Interesting Meetings
Being Held.

The third annual session of the grand lodge of Knights of Pythias of Pennsylvania, colored, is in session at Monongahela. Mayor Isler welcomed the delegates at the opening yesterday in Markel's Hall, and the response was made by Grand Chancellor Sir E. G. Collier of Philadelphia. In addition to the 150 delegates present are a large number of ladies who compose the Court of Colanthe, and this branch of the organization is holding its sessions in the Odd Fellows' building. The visitors are being entertained most hospitably, and in addition to the sessions are many pleasant outside features.

Frank Riva is transacting business today in Pittsburgh.

COULD HAVE EATEN ATTACKING PARTY BUT HIS BUSINESS WAS TO CATCH DOGS

Foreigner Gets in Wrong with Dog Catcher, and
Accordingly is Fined by
the Burgess.

"Hump, I could eat you up if I wanted to, but my business is catching dogs, and I am going to obey orders," were the words of Tom Barclay of Irish lineage, who is one of Charleroi's valiant dog catchers when Andy Kolcabbage made a successful attempt to get a dog away from the dog catcher, and assaulted him. The above was repeated by reliable witnesses, who said that Barclay calmly took the blows, and then when he found he couldn't get back the dog came to the police station and made information. Burgess Risbeck at the hearing last night fined Kolcabbage \$10 and costs for his interference.

Evidently Tom did not feel any hurt from the blows inflicted by Kolcabbage. Last week when Barclay

STEPFATHER SAID TO HAVE BEATEN LITTLE CHILDREN

Fayette City Man is Fined
Upon a Serious
Charge.

INFORMATION BY GELDER

For brutally beating his three step-children, aged 3, 5, and 7 years respectively, Joseph Roberts was fined \$10 and costs by Squire Vanalick at Fayette City Monday. The prosecution was made by Humane Agent William Gelder of Charleroi.

Roberts lives near Naomi mine, and his treatment of his step-children was so bad that the neighbors complained. They stated that all three of the children were brutally flogged on the slightest provocation, and that the punishment was out of all proportion to any offense that might have been committed. The matter was called to the attention of Humane Agent Gelder, who caused Roberts' arrest after an investigation.

At the hearing at Fayette City the eldest boy, a lad of 7 years, was the only one of the children produced as evidence. The little fellow bore marks on his body from a flogging inflicted three weeks previously. Mr. Gelder stated that the boy must have been badly cut up, as the marks indicated that the skin had been broken. Roberts admitted that he beat the boy with a leather belt. He pleaded not guilty and said the children were incorrigible and that if he was restrained from correcting them they would have to be committed to Morgantown. Mr. Gelder gave him a severe lecture in addition to the fine inflicted on the justice.

NARROW ESCAPE FOR LOCAL MEN WHEN CAR HITS MACHINE

Were Backing Automobile
out of Garage when
Struck.

J. L. Reeves and M. J. Tylavsky, in the former's automobile, had a very narrow escape from possible death last night, when a trolley car on the Pittsburgh Railways track ran into the machine at the corner of Second street and McKean avenue.

Mr. Reeves was backing out of Spencer's automobile garage and both he and Mr. Tylavsky had looked for an approaching car, but could see none. When they were on the tracks, a car was noticed, bearing down on them, and barely a few feet away. Both men jumped and were thus saved. The car hit the machine, and knocked it from the tracks but did not injure it much. One of the hub caps was torn off, and the steering gear damaged. It is alleged that the car was traveling too fast, and witnesses think it was breaking all kinds of speed limits.

BUILDING COMMITTEE TO LOOK AFTER SANITATION

Washington Girl
Attacked on Road

Italians Waylay Sixteen Year
Old Miss and Brutally
Beat Her.

Lying unconscious across the stone wall of a bridge on the National pike west of Washington, Bessie McIntyre, daughter of Hiram McIntyre of Washington, was found yesterday afternoon by T. C. Boebout, an undertaker, as he was returning from a funeral. The girl was taken to her home, where she revived.

She said she was sitting on the bridge when she was attacked by two Italians, who struck her on the head. There is no clue to her supposed assailants.

EPISCOPALS GET AWFUL DRUBBING

The Episcopalians lost to the First Presbyterians last evening, in their fifth game of the church league in a terrific contest.

The score, after everybody had quit hitting the ball, and the other fellows had quit missing them, was 16 to 0. Provance, who pitched for the Presbyterians, was invincible and held down the Episcopalians to three hits. Stork for the Episcopalians, was pounded out of the box in the fourth, and took his place as shortstop, and Kuhn took the mound. After that, the Presbyterian got only one score, it being an earned run.

The Firsts started out well in the first, and before the Episcopalians had hardly time to recover breath had chased two runs over the gum. Three came in the second, on two two base hits, two errors, and a base on balls. The murderous performance was in the fourth. Laurie, the first up, started things going, by hitting for a home run. Might was safe on an error. Provance was hit by the pitcher, Pieper singled, and Oiler was walked. Then Kuhn walked into the fire. Behrendt doubled, Wilson singled, Frye struck out, and Wagner was safe on an error. Laurie, up for the second time, made the second out for the side, and Might went to first on an error of the right fielder. Provance chased to first on the third baseman's error, and Pieper got on the initial sack on the short stop's error. Oiler singled. Behrendt made a bid for a single, but the ball struck him, and he was declared out. The runs were brought in with such startling rapidity that the adherents of the Episcopalians were to say the least shocked. From this time on there was nothing doing until the sixth when on a fielder's choice, and a two bagger, Behrendt scored.

The farthest any of the Episcopalians could get was to second base. The score:

(Continued on Second Page).

Former Pastor Here.

Rev. Percy L. Donaghy, former pastor of St. Mary's Episcopal church here, who is now located in Middletown, Del., is here for a visit with his former parishioners. Rev. Donaghy left here about two years ago. He was immensely popular in Charleroi.

Fifth Street School Not Satisfactorily Arranged, so
it is Stated.

ONE VACANCY IS FILLED

Seventh Grade Teacher Elected
by Directors in Adjourned
Session.

The building committee of the School board was instructed to have the Fifth street building placed in a more sanitary condition at the regular adjourned meeting held last night. It seems that this building has not the best or most approved sanitary arrangements, and it is desired to make improvements before the opening of the school term the last of August. The building committee was also instructed to have necessary repairs made at the Ninth street building.

One vacancy was filled, that existing in the seventh grade. For this place Miss Isabella King of North Washington Beaver county was elected. There yet remains two places to be filled in the local schools, that of the Fifth street principal and the music instructor.

For the Fifth street principalship the board has been unable to find any one suitable for the place. There have been several applications, but as yet the proper one is to be found. The question of the music instructor is not causing so much discussion as the matter of the principal.

WEDDING OF WELL- KNOWN COUPLE

At nine o'clock this morning, at St. Jerome's Catholic church occurred the wedding of Miss Margaretta Kuth and Marcus V. Wheeler, both of Charleroi. The ceremony was performed by the pastor, Rev. Father W. D. Fries in the presence of a number of friends. The attendants were Miss Mary Rhoades of Kittanning and Robert Callaghan of Charleroi. For the occasion the church was beautifully decorated, the color scheme being green and white. Following the wedding a breakfast was served at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Kuth of McKean avenue, the immediate relatives of the families being present. The house was also handsomely decorated, the color scheme being the same as at the church, green and white. The couple left later in the day on a trip to the East, where they will spend about two weeks. Upon their return they will go to housekeeping in Charleroi. The bride is a popular Charleroi girl, and a member of various societies of St. Jerome's church, social and religious, being a leader in all. Mr. Wheeler, who is employed at the Hussey, Binns Shovel plant, is well known, and a favorite among his acquaintances. The couple are tendered the best wishes of a host of friends.

Gerard Ludwig, a former resident of Coal Centre, who has been in the iron regions of Wisconsin and Minnesota for the past five years, is back for a visit with friends.

J. K. Tener, Pres. S. A. Walton, Vice Pres. R. H. Rush, Cashier.

Everyone Transacting a Business

and everyone who receives and pays out any considerable amount of money, should have a checking account. Paying by check has many advantages over paying in currency—among which are security, convenience, saving of time and expense.

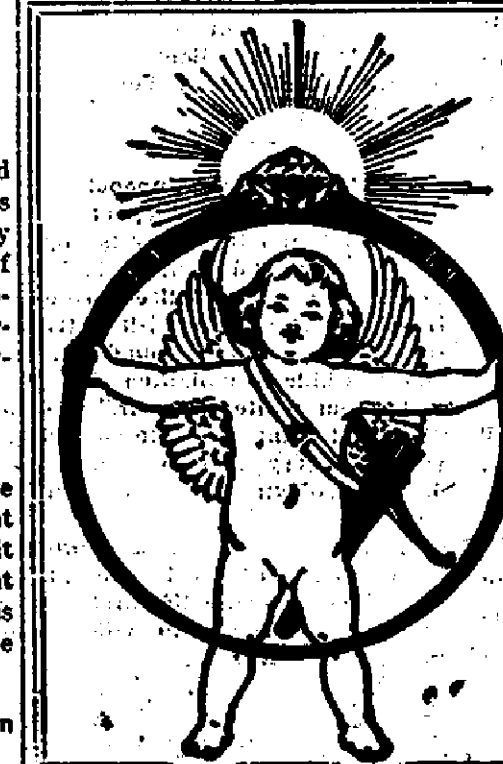
We cordially invite your account, subject to check.

4 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Savings Accounts

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Depository for the State of Pennsylvania.



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Diamonds are something more than ornaments. They are investments whose value never changes. Buying a good diamond is putting money aside for a rainy day.

Buying diamonds and other gems of us means absolute surety. You know precisely what you have bought and that it's worth every cent you paid for it.

John B. Schafer, MANUFACTURING JEWELER

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MAIL PUBLISHING CO.

(INCORPORATED)

Mail Building, Fifth Street

CHARLEROI, PA.

R. C. NIVEN, Pres. and Managing Editor
HARRY E. FAIR, Business Manager
G. W. SHAFER, Sec'y. and Treas.Entered in the Post Office at Charleroi
Pa. as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Year, \$3.00
Six Months, \$1.50
Three Months, .75

All subscriptions payable in advance.

Delivered by carrier in Charleroi at six
cents per week.Communications of public interest are
always welcome, but as an evidence of good
faith and not necessarily for publication,
must invariably bear the author's signa-
ture.

TELEPHONES

BELL 75 CHARLEROI 75

Member of the Monongahela Valley Press
Association

ADVERTISING RATES

DISPLAY—Fifteen cents per inch, first
insertion. Rates for large space contracts
made known on application.READING NOTICES—Such as business
localities, notices of meetings, resolutions of
respect, cards of thanks, etc., 5 cents per
line.LEGAL NOTICES—Legal, official and
similar advertising, including that in set-
tlement of estates, public sales, live stock
and estray notices, bank notices, notices to
teachers, etc., 10 cents per line, first insertion;
5 cents a line, each additional insertion.

LOCAL AGENCIES

George S. Nigh, Charleroi
Olyde Collins, Speers
E. L. Kibler, Dunlevy
Lock No. 4

July 21 In American History.

1861—Battle of Bull Run.

1894—Frederick Ferdinand Low, ex-
governor of California and United
States minister to China in the
sixties, died; born 1828.1899—Robert G. Ingersoll, soldier, law-
yer and noted agnostic, died at
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.; born 1833.1908—Bishop Henry C. Potter of the
diocese of New York died at Coop-
erstown, N. Y.; born 1833.

ASTRONOMICAL EVENTS.

Sun sets 7:22, rises 4:44; moon sets
10:08 p. m.

Vitality Waste.

That the people of this country are annually throwing away a sum of money that represents 50 per cent more than it costs to operate the Government—in cold figures \$1,500,000,000—is statistically shown in Prof. Irving Fisher's new work issued by the Government printing office and entitled "A Report on National Vitality." This is through sickness from diseases which might be prevented by strict attention to even the simplest hygienic measures.

According to Prof. Fisher's investigations 300,000 persons are needlessly and continuously ill in the United States from trifling maladies which could have been prevented. Tuberculosis is responsible for 500,000 persons continuously ill. Typhoid fever alone costs the country \$350,000,000 a year, while malaria runs up the bill another \$100,000,000. Typhoid can be wiped out by attention to neglected details, while by the elimination of the malarial mosquito the latter disease is preventable.

These are only a few items in the list of what Prof. Fisher terms "criminal vitality waste." It has been shown that it costs no more to "raise" a man capable of living 80 years than it does to "grow" one who has not the capacity of living to be 40 years old. It is to stop this waste that the health organizations are devoting their energies, and it is remarkable to what extent the movement is opposed by really intelligent people.

True to its Policy.

In the revision of the tariff the Republican party remains true to its principles and the faithful performance of every obligation to which it was committed by its last National platform. The tariff revision is downward, but it is made with a regard for the full protection of American interests. This is the attitude of President Taft, and it carries out the well established principles of the Republican party. While there are radicals within the party for both higher and lower duties, the chief purpose is to preserve without excessive duties that security against foreign competition to which American manufacturers, farmers and laborers are entitled.

President Taft's tariff views do not differ from the creed of the most ardent protectionist. He stands square-

ly on the principles of protection. But as conditions change the duties which were essential at one period may become excessive later on, or they may prove inadequate when demonstrated. The American manufacturer, however, after becoming well established, so generally reduces the cost of production that a downward revision of duties becomes necessary. This is what has been made, and the party has not receded from its protective policy in the slightest degree.

A Wise Custom.

Assyria may be regarded by some people as a benighted land, but they have some marriage customs there which would be well for this country to adopt. One of these is when a young woman is promised in marriage the parents require the groom to produce enough collateral to prove that his intentions are permanent, as well as to show his ability to support a wife and family. Because of a lack of this precaution the country is full of deserted wives and the woes of domestic infidelity.

The purported sale of an Assyrian girl in this community was simply the carrying out of this thrifty and wise provision. The prospective groom agrees to furnish \$600, a part of which is for a wedding trousseau, and a part to be deposited in the name of the prospective bride, until such time as she may choose to use it in the family. More than that the young Romeo must wait two years until the lady of his choice arrives at a marriageable age. If there is anything dishonorable in such a transaction, it has not yet come to light.

Electric Sparks

Say, fellows, what's the use of having a vacation if you can't spend several weeks beforehand in notifying your friends of the coming event, and have them all posted as to the time you leave.

A contemporary gives three quarters of their paper over to the discussion of a baby show. Not that they care so much for the "kids," but the paper is back of the stunt.

When a man receives a Black Hand letter he naturally feels a little more important than he did yesterday, from the fact that he knows he is a marked man, among thousands.

Patent medicine people are fond of talking about toning up the liver, and thereby catch a large number of persons, who in reality do not have anything more than the stomach-ache. Yet according to the patent medicine people, the symptoms "fit."

The Pennsylvania Railroad sometimes started a new department—that of "Information for the Press." And the stuff they put out is hardly in the same class as that furnished by the average press agent for some opera troupe.

It's merely a matter of Who's Next? in the P. W. Va. league.

A New City a Thousand Years Old. Budapest, whose front is circled with lights like a crown, whose hills rise dark and feathery above the river, whose parliament buildings run along the bank and are second to none but Westminster—Budapest, bright, dashing, gay, beautiful, modern and rich, ardent and executive, close built and amalgamative, blender of peoples—is the product of only a few decades, and yet at its last exposition it celebrated its thousandth birthday. Pest, to the right of the river—for the cities are twin and divided by the Danube—Pest dates back to 1200, and Buda was the Ofen of the Romans. Buda climbs up the opposite hill, today magnificently new, but sown round with green crumbling walls that mark the passing of the original founders whose painted galleys came up the Danube from the Black sea. The twentieth century civilization, sharply new and powerful, must for a moment be brushed aside and the Buda of mediaeval times put in its stead.—Marie Van Vorst in Harper's Magazine.

Why He Was Unpopular.

When first made bishop of Sepury Dr. Wintonington Ingram was anything but popular and indeed had occasionally to seek police protection. Greatly worried, the bishop tried to trace the cause and found one lady who was able to enlighten him.

"It's your white shirt, sir," she said. "We don't want no white shirted gentry here. Try a gray shirt and a dicker, like our chaps wear on Sunday."

The advice tendered was promptly acted upon, and thus the present bishop of London made the first advance toward close friendship with his people.—London Graphic.

Episcopal Gets

Awful Drubbing

(Continued from First Page).

First Presbyterian.	R. H. P. A. E.
Wilson, 1.	2 2 10 0 0
Frye, 3.	0 0 0 0 0
Wagner, 2.	1 2 0 5 0
Laurie, 5.	1 1 0 0 0
Anderson, 5.	0 0 0 0 0
Might, 1.	0 0 0 0 0
Provance, 1.	0 0 4 0 0
Pieper, 2.	2 1 0 0 0
Oller, 2.	0 8 1 1 1
Behrendt, 1.	2 1 0 0 0
Total.	16 10 21 10 1

Episcopal.	R. H. P. A. E.
Cratty, 1.	0 0 5 1 0
Kuhn, s-p.	0 2 1 1 3
Turnbull, r.	0 0 0 0 1
Roberts, 3.	0 0 3 2 1
Stork, p-s.	0 0 0 1 3
Barger, 1.	0 0 0 0 0
Johnson, m.	0 0 1 1 0
McCluskey, 2.	0 0 2 1 1
Gray, 1.	0 0 3 1 1
Collins, 1.	0 0 3 0 0
Matthews.	0 0 0 0 0
Total.	0 2 18 8 10

*Batted for Johnson in the seventh.

F Presbyterian 2 3 10 0 0 1 x—16

Episcopal 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Home run—Laurie. Two base hits

—Behrendt, Wilson, Wagner. Struck

out—By Provance, 7, by Stork 1, by

Kuhn 3. Base on balls—Off Stork

3. off Kuhn 1. Hit by pitcher—Provance.

Umpires—Kline, and Frye.

Church League.

Yesterday's Results:

First Presbyterian, 16; Episcopal, 0.

Standing of Clubs.

Christian.	W. L. Pct.
Methodist.	4 0 1000
Lutheran.	3 1 750
First Presbyterian.	2 3 400
W. A. Presbyterian.	1 3 250
Episcopal.	0 5 000

Thursday's Game:

Methodist vs. Christian.

Gathering Cloves.

Cloves are now cultivated in many of the tropical regions of the earth. A clove tree begins to bear at the age of two years and continues until it reaches the age of seventy-five years. There are two crops a year, one in June and one in December. The tree is an evergreen and grows from forty to fifty feet high, with large oblong leaves and crimson flowers at the end of small branches in clusters of from ten to twenty. The tree belongs to the same botanical order as the guava. The cloves, which are the undeveloped buds, are at first white, then light green and at the time of gathering bright red. Pieces of white cloth are spread under the trees at harvesting time, and the branches are beaten gently with bamboo sticks until the cloves drop. They are dried in the sun, being tossed about daily until they attain the rich dark color which precludes them ready for shipment.

Cards and Their History. Cards are square shaped pieces of pasteboard, printed with various devices and employed as a business medium by money changers. They are usually made up in packs of fifty-two, one for each week of the year. A good many people play cards for pleasure, in which case their opponents are said to be buying experience. In most card games the rule is that the cards may be cut, but not otherwise marked. This rule is not strictly observed in games in which only three cards are used. Indeed, the marking of cards has attained a high degree of perfection since the introduction of numerous card index systems. Fashions change in card games as in everything else. Old maid, for instance, is nowadays seldom played in the best clubs. Playing cards should not be confused with score cards, which are rather larger or with visiting cards, which are smaller.—Fry's Magazine.

20th Century Furnaces

: : Are Good Furnaces : :

—WHY?—

All furnaces are constructed of the best material money can buy. The principles of superiority are the results of years in thorough tests. A large feed perfectly adjusted to a multiple-heat fire pot. Large ash-pit and doors for removal of ashes and the convenient adjusting and removal of grates. A handsome and finely finished front, with Alaska handles on all doors. A fire-pot that develops the greatest heat energy from the least fuel. A self-cleaning radiator that radiates all the heat and wastes none. Cast-iron direct and reversible flues that never become clogged. Expansive joints caulked with asbestos wicking, that never leak.

We make a specialty of FURNACE REPAIR WORK. Is Your Furnace Ready for Winter?

Leaky Roofs

We repair them, also do general tinning, roofing & spouting.

—SPECIAL—

One lot Highland Chemical Co.'s celebrated black roof paint worth \$1 per gallon to be sold for 50c per gal. while it lasts.

D. N. HALL

Successor to HALL & WHITLATCH

Both Phones

Fourth and Fallowfield

TOO GOOD TO BE WELL.

A London Hospital Doctor's Hurry

Patient From the Outside.

The accident fell at the door of the hospital, and the next moment an agitated parent is seen running down the passage with a child tucked under the arm, its bare legs streaming behind it in the wind of its mother's rapidity.

"What's the matter, missis? Has she swallowed some poison?"

"No, sir; it ain't that," she pants, "but I'm that scared I don't know 'ardly which way to turn."

"Well, but what's happened? Has she hurt herself?"

"No, sir, and 'er father 'e's that upset 'e couldn't do nothink, else I ain't used to running like that, and 'e'd 'ave brought 'er up, but 'e says as 'ow 'e daren't touch 'er, and I've run all the way, and me 'cart'—"

"Come, now, missis, just tell me quietly what's the matter with the child."

"The patient, a pretty little thing of four, looks inquiringly at her alarmed parent. There seems to be little the matter with her."

"It's all very well yer a-sittin' there and a-tellin' of me to be quiet," cries the mother. "If yer 'nd children of yer own yer wouldn't like ter see 'em die afore yer eyes. Oh, dear; oh, dear, and there ain't only two more and the bab'!"

The doctor in despair examines the little girl, but fails to discover anything wrong. "Now, look here," says he firmly, "I can't find anything the matter with your child, so you'll have to go away unless you tell me why you brought her up to the hospital."

"Well, doctor, we was all a-borin' our tea a minute ago as I might be, and 'er father was eatin' a nice bit of tripe as was over from dinner when Susy, this one I 'ave with me, says as 'ow she loved God and was goin' to 'eavin' when he doled. What?" in tones of horror "Ain't yer going to give 'er no medicine?"—Cornhill Magazine.

His Lucky Coin.

In one of his Hibbert lectures Max Muller said to the students: "Many of you, I suspect, carry a halfpenny with a hole in it for luck. I am not ashamed to own that I have done so myself for many years." The case was cited by him in his lecture as an illustration of "survivals" from primal fetishism, but on his own account Max Muller confessed that when sometimes he had left home without this halfpenny talisman he felt "very uncomfortable" until his safe return.

Woman the Waitress.

"A woman," remarked the wise widow, "is always waiting for a husband."

"How do you figure that out?" queried the interested spinster.

"If she isn't married," answered the w. w., "she is waiting to get one, and if she is she's waiting for him to come home."—Chicago News.

Salt Codfish Omelet.

Soak a piece of salt codfish about six inches square overnight. Sprinkle with crackers and lay them in cold water. Just enough to cover them by the morning pick the fish fine and mix well with the soaked crackers, three well beaten eggs and a piece of butter the size of an egg, also salt and pepper. Take one quart of milk and add to it one dessertspoonful of flour. Boil five minutes and pour over in the dish in which it is to be baked. Bake twenty minutes.—Boston Post.

Noisy Avians.

The bellbird, which makes perhaps in its natural state the greatest noise of any known avian, is found both in South America and certain parts of Africa. Its voice will carry on a still day a distance of quite three miles. Its note is like the tolling of a distant church bell and is uttered during the heat of the day, when every other bird has ceased to sing and nature is hushed in silence. The hornbill, a bird which is widely distributed in India, the Malay archipelago and Africa, has also a very loud note. Its call has been described as "between the shriek of a locomotive and the bray of a donkey" and can be heard a distance of a couple of miles.

IT IS WONDERFUL.

Many People of Charleroi are

Reporting Great Results.

Many of the newspapers of Indiana and Ohio during the past few months have published a great deal about the new medicine that is now creating so much talk here in Charleroi. Judging from the reports that are now pouring into Piper Bros. drug store, Root Juice is even more wonderful than is generally supposed. A number of home people that have suffered for years with indigestion, rheumatism, kidney troubles or nervous affections are reporting grave recovery under the juice treatment. A well known lady who for social reasons does not want her name published said: "I was confined to my bed when I commenced to take Root Juice, but after taking a few doses I was able to get up and am rapidly regaining flesh and strength. I had no appetite when I started with the medicine and the food I forced down would sour and ferment in my stomach, causing a raw, burning sensation that was almost unbearable, but after taking the great remedy a few days, I am able to eat anything and digest it without a single disagreeable symptom."

The people at Piper Bros. drug store are now busy listening to reports of this nature and explaining the curative value of the great medicine. The scientist has hundreds of testimonials and many of them are from among the very best people of the county. The juice seems to have a wonderful soothing, healing and tonic action on the stomach, bowels, liver and kidneys. During the demonstration period it is sold for \$1 a bottle, or three bottles for \$2.50.

Notice to Contractors.

Lock No. 4, Pa., July 7, 1909.

Sealed proposals for the improvement of Lincoln street from South Borough line to Fourth street; of West Branch of Lincoln street from Fifth street to West Fourth street, and of West Fourth street from Lincoln street to the West property line of the School Property, will be received by the Burgess of North Charleroi until the 24th day of July 1909 at 2 o'clock p. m.

Approximate estimate of quantities.

Excavation 6000 cubic yards.

Curbing 5300 lineal feet.

Brick paving 7000 square yards.

Concrete wall 300 cubic yards.

Range work, stone wall 140 perches.

Rough curbing 100 lineal feet.

Specifications may be obtained from the Burgess upon deposit of a certified check of \$10 for their return. Plans may be seen at the office of the Borough Clerk, Borough Engineer or the Burgess.

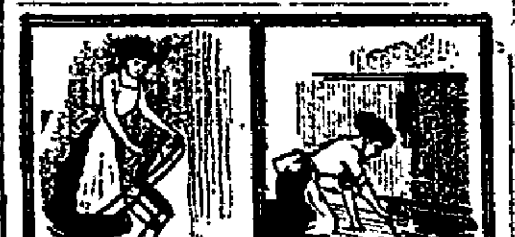
The Borough reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Address all bids to R. G. Stuley, Borough Clerk, Lock No. 4, Pa., marked "Bids For Paving."

Jonas M. Gee, Burgess.

Lock No. 4, Pa. 278-7-14-21

Seventy Years Old.

Rheumatism and neuralgia yield their pain to Perry Davis' Painkiller—so do sprains, burns, bruises. It cures colds, colic, diarrhea. For seventy years it has been doing good. If it's used early suffering is saved and danger avoided. A 35 cent bottle is the new size; but a 50 cent bottle is really the cheapest—it holds so much more.



ROGERS STAINFLOOR FINISH

For Floors, Woodwork & Furniture

A COMBINED VARNISH AND STAIN—Does not obscure the grain of the wood; will not crack, chip, or show heel marks; is far more durable than ordinary varnish; imparts beauty to any wood, old or new; dries quickly; anybody can use it. Nice shaded colors.

Solely by

COLLINS WALL PAPER CO.

414 Fallowfield Ave.

Make Your Wash Day

Easy by Using



SWIFT'S PRIDE SOAP

Joe Kurtak & Co.,

Monessen, Pa.

FOR SALE

Special Bargain

3 Story Brick Hotel Building, 50x60 feet, 32 rooms. Well located in new town along the river. Cost \$22,000. Will sacrifice for \$15,000. \$6,000 cash, balance on time.

Peoples Realty Co.

600 Fallowfield Avenue

Charleroi, Pa.

AMERICA'S MOST PERFECT WHEEL
THE RACCYCLE
DIFFERS FROM A BICYCLE
PUSHES EASIER
PROPELLED BY THE
MUSCLES OF THE LEGS
NO OIL CAN REQUIRED

DETAILED VIEW OF
RACCYCLE CRANK HANGER.
NO OIL CAN REQUIRED

**THE MIAMI
CYCLE & MFG CO.**
MIDDLETOWN, OHIO, U.S.A.

Sole Agent
J. R. DUVALL
CHARLEROI, PA.

WAVERLY
30 Years
Experience in the manufacture of Gasoline means much to the motorist. In the use of

Waverly Brands
76°
Motor-Stove

You are guaranteed the greatest efficiency, instantaneous, powerful, clean explosion—freedom from carbon deposits on spark plugs or in cylinders—ready ignition. Your dealer will supply you.

Waverly Oil Works Co.
Independent Refiners
Pittsburg, Pa.

GASOLINE

MANDO

Remove superfluous hair from any part of the body. The only safe, reliable, and permanent method. Send for booklet free.

Madame Josephine Le Ferre,
1400 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Sold by
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Fresh Home Dressed Meats
Full Line of Smoked Meats
Home Dressed Meats our Specialty

Braun's Meat Market

333 Fallowfield Ave., Charleroi

Orders Promptly Filled

Both Phones

Don't take Anybody's word for it.

Come and investigate for yourself.

While we feel, as reputable merchants, that your printed word is just as good as our spoken word and that it should command your earnest consideration yet we realize that it may be hard for many to believe that fashionable, dependable and seasonable shoes are sacrificed a third and a quarter and in many instances are sold for less than the actual cost of making. Yet that is just what we have to do at the end of every season in order to clean out every pair of surplus stock.

Men's and women's alike are sacrificed and here's the schedule:

\$4.00 regular values	\$2.95
3.50 " "	2.45
3.00 " "	1.95
2.50 " "	1.45
2.00 " "	.98

Come and see for yourself how far you can make a little money go during this clearance sale.

Sample Shoe Store

**For Your Health's Sake, Drink
The Famous
CAMBRIDGE
Fullerton Mineral Springs Water**

Finest in the World for Table Use. Large percentage of Magnesia and Iron in it. For information about this water, write or call on

W. H. CALVERT
624 Fallowfield Ave. Charleroi, Pa.

KANT-FALL SWINGS

Just the thing for the children to have fun with. Can be placed anywhere. They consist of a good chair seat, with "Safety Guard" and four good stout ropes.

\$1.25 VALUE, OUR PRICE .65c
On Exhibition at

SOUTHERN FURNITURE COMPANY
412 Fallowfield Avenue, Charleroi, Pa.

Read the Mail

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STAR THEATRE
422 Fallowfield Ave. Charleroi, Pa.
JAMES McKENNA, Prop.

HOW HE WON HER, PRAISE PENROSE

By GRACE WORTHINGTON.
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There have been stories about as to how John Chandler turned the scale in his favor with a girl who had determined to marry another man. None of them are exactly correct. This one is, and when I have finished it, you will know why it is correct.

John was one of those plodding, steady fellows who are often unattractive to girls. He was the only son of his widowed mother, who pinched and scrimped and saved—in short, did everything she could to give her boy an education. He was a plodding scholar and a good one. As a boy he could not do much to help pay his way, and when he was graduated from the high school everybody said what a pity that he could not afford a college education. But there was one person who did not say any such thing, and that was his little old mother. She said John was going to college, and he went.

There are always two sets of young men in college—those who are provided with the means to pay their way and those who have to work for their education. John, of course, belonged to the latter class. He was referred to by one, a wealthy classmate, as "one who blacked the president's boots." He loped for scholarships and won them. He rang the college bell and in his senior year tutored. He worked hard both at his studies and at such things as would help to pay his tuition.

But back of all this was that little white haired old woman, really too old to work, but getting on as best she could without a servant, cooking, sweeping, washing, patching, darning. These five duties were all there was to the old woman's life except when she took what she had saved to the post-office and sent a money order to her beloved son.

So much for John and his mother. Now for the girl. She knew John had sterling worth in him, but she was ambitious—ambitious to take social rank in the world, and to do this her only way was to marry a man who possessed the means to "entertain." Arthur Leighton was the only man she knew who could fill this condition. He was twenty-one years old, an orphan with a fortune, and spent most of his time abroad. He took a fancy to the girl and wanted to marry her. In fact, she had her choice between John Chandler and Arthur Leighton. If she married John she would probably have a life of drudgery; if she married Arthur it would be a life of ease. Some people said that John would make his mark. But what can one tell about a man's future from his scholarship?

All this the girl considered. When the period came on in which John was to be graduated Arthur Leighton begged her to be married and go abroad for a wedding trip. It seemed absurd to decline. He was a pleasant, gentlemanly fellow with delightful manners. There was nothing against him, whereas John's future was a blank. True, he was to be valedictorian of his class, but there is an old saying: "What becomes of the valedictorians? How many rich men wear a Phi Beta Kappa badge?"

She concluded to go and see John graduate. As soon as that was over she would give Arthur his answer. Meanwhile she was gathering a few things such as she would require for a trip abroad.

John expected that his mother would come to the commencement exercises, but a few days before he was to deliver his oration she wrote that she had been keeping from him the fact that she had nothing to wear but a calico dress and an old straw hat that had been made over for the seventh time. She was sure he would be ashamed of her. How could he help it? John sent a peremptory order for her to come. He had reached an age where he was master.

John's oration was a great success. It was on the political condition of his country and was a masterly presentation of the dangers that beset the republic. Old men who were present looked at one another in astonishment. He finished amid enthusiasm and when handed his diploma descended from the platform, walked deliberately down the aisle to where his mother sat, laid the "sheepskin" in her lap, put his arms around her neck and kissed her.

The girl who was making preparations to go abroad as Arthur Leighton's wife sat a few seats behind the old woman in a calico dress and tawdry hat and saw the act of devotion. A sudden revulsion came over her. She determined within an instant that not Arthur Leighton, but John Chandler, should be her husband. She said nothing to either, but after returning to her home wrote Leighton that she did not love him well enough to marry him.

The step from college honors down to a beginning of life's work is a big one. The former status is in a measure fictitious; the latter is real. John Chandler instead of making an effort to win a wife hung back. He did not know that he had won the girl and needed only to speak to get an affirmative answer.

However, in time he knew that he was loved and why he was loved. But three years passed before he got his profession, years that were not unpleasant to the girl, who had always before her the picture of the son with his arms around his old mother. At last John got his second diploma. They were married, and he stepped right into comfortable circumstances.

And why is this story authentic? Because I am the girl.

Pennsylvania Congressmen Enthusiastic Over the Senator's Successful Work in Conference Committee

STATE'S INTERESTS GUARDED

Interesting Exposition by President Taft of His Tariff Views Shows That He Is in Perfect Accord With the Republican Party Platform.

There is every reason to believe that the Tariff bill the conference committee will eventually report to the House and Senate will contain no drastic reductions in the schedules with which Pennsylvania industries are directly concerned. The committee in reaching an agreement upon nearly all of the new rates that affect the industrial interests of the Keystone State has, it is true, made changes here and there, but in the main it has accepted most of the amendments adopted by the Senate at the instance of Senators Penrose and Oliver. These amendments provide substantial increases in the iron and steel, chemical, cotton and other schedules of vital importance to the labor and capital of Pennsylvania.

That these increases are likely to remain in the bill is due to the fact that Senator Penrose as a member of the conference committee successfully defended them when they were attacked by conferees who insisted upon lower rates. Members of the Pennsylvania Congressional delegation are highly gratified over the outlook. They had feared that in the struggle of the House conferees for the adoption of the House rates some of the Pennsylvania industries might be sacrificed. They all join in enthusiastically praising Senator Penrose for the fight he has made in behalf of the interests of this Commonwealth.

It is likely that the conference committee would have reported back the Tariff bill by this time had it not been for five propositions which have acted as stumbling blocks to an agreement—iron ore, coal, hides, oil and lumber—and upon which the President has been represented as standing firm for radical reductions or even an abolition of the tariff. Regarding the placing of raw materials upon the free list, the President on July 16, following a conference with over a score of Congressmen, issued a statement a careful reading of which shows a door left open to the conferees to enable them to fix any reasonable schedules they please as long as the new rates represent lower duties than are carried in the Dingley bill. As far as raw materials are concerned, it is evident that the President will not insist upon a free list, but will accept a modification of the Senate rates, which is probably all that that body hoped to secure in the face of the directly opposite stand taken by the House on several of the more important items.

President Taft's exposition of his tariff views does not differ in any essential from the creed of the most straight-laced protectionists. He stands squarely on the tariff plank of last year—as strong a statement of protection as any that was ever written. It declares for protection wherever protection is needed and so does the President. Mr. Taft is not in favor of levying duties protective in their character where protection is not needed, in which position he also stands with his party. He does not contend that competition in the shelter of protection unfailingly reduces cost of production, rendering tariff rates in all cases unnecessarily high, but admits exceptions to that the same as to all other rules. He takes reasonable ground as a reasonable man. He does not hold that all rates ought to be reduced, but only such as have become excessive, and he states that some ought to be increased, because changing conditions have rendered them non-protective.

To the Republican members of Congress who visited him to ask that he use his influence to have raw material such as hides, coal and petroleum kept on the dutiable list the President, after repeating the Republican tariff plank, said that he "had always understood that it meant a downward revision in many instances, though perhaps in some few instances an increase might be needed." As to whether either of the commodities which had been brought to his attention needed protection, was, he said, "a question of fact which he hoped to make up his mind with respect to on such evidence as was available to him, in order to carry out what he understood to be the promises of the party to the whole people." Also, he said that the question in each case was a question of fact to be determined by evidence as to whether the present duty was needed for protection or whether the rate was excessive.

Unreasonable and unreasonable advocates of downward revision on everything may find comfort in President Taft's statement that "he was committed to a downward revision of the tariff." But he is not for "downward revision" with closed eyes. He makes it clear that revision should be with regard for full protection. He is no advocate of a mere tariff for revenue. He is as strongly determined upon preservation of American standards as the Republican tariff plank which he is entitled to his credit.

pression, as he carefully points out, he could not be otherwise.

In this connection it is pertinent to quote from the Republican tariff plank "to show upon what lines the elected delegates of the rank and file of Republicans believed revision should be carried out, the same being a guide for Congressional action."

"In all tariff legislation the true principle of protection is best maintained by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries."

"The aim and purpose of the Republican party being not only to preserve, without excessive duties, that security against foreign competition to which American manufacturers, farmers and producers are entitled, but also to maintain the high standard of living of the wage earners of this country who are the most direct beneficiaries of the protective system."

THE WORD "BANZAI."

It Has Been Used in Japan From the Earliest Ages.

It is not infrequent to find men speculating as to the origin of the now familiar "banzai," and we believe that a general impression classes this excellent exclamation among the inventions of modern Japan. Quite recently indeed we heard a learned Japanese declare that the late Professor Toyama was the originator of the word as the Japanese equivalent of "hurrah." But the truth is that "banzai" belongs to a very much remoter date. History shows that it was used certainly as long ago as the year 481 A. D., and probably it was not an innovation even then. In the "Chronicles of Japan," a work published in the year 820 A. D., it is related that in the spring of 481 A. D. the Emperor Woke, remembered by posterity as "Kenzo, Tenna," repaired to the park of the summer hall and there held revel by "the winding streams." His guests were a concourse of ministers and of high officials known at that epoch under the titles of Omi, Muraji and Miyakko. When the feast was at its height the guests, we read, "raised repeated cries of banzai." It may fairly be assumed that this formula of gratulation did not originate then, but at any rate its undoubted use in Japan more than fourteen centuries ago deprives any Meiji savant of the credit of having invented it—Japan Mail.

AIM TO SUCCEED.

The Self Improvement Habit as a Business Asset.

The very reputation of having an ambition to amount to something in the world, of having a grand life aim, is worth everything, says a writer in Success Magazine. The moment your associates find that you are dead in earnest, that you mean business, that they cannot shake you from your determination to get on in the world or rub you of your time or persuade you to waste it in frivolous things you will not only be an inspiring example to them, but the very people who are throwing away their time will also admire your stand, respect it and profit by it, and you will thus be able to protect yourself from a thousand annoyances and time wasters and experiences which would only hinder you.

In other words, there is everything in declaring yourself, in taking a stand and thereby announcing to the world that you do not propose to be a failure or an ignoramus; that you are going to prepare yourself for something out of the ordinary, away beyond mediocrity, something large and grand.

The moment you do this you stand out in strong contrast from the great mass of people who are throwing away their opportunities and have not anything and stamina enough to do anything worth while or to make any great effort to be somebody in the world.

First Omnibus.

"Omnibus" was an almost brand new word in its modern sense when Shillibeer took it from the French in 1829, and in France the name possessed a special significance for those who knew their history, for from 1672 to 1678 Paris had already seen a regular service of roomy public vehicles, "carrosses a cinq sous." Only these predecessors of the modern bus were not "omnibus" for all. The letters patent which instituted them for the benefit of middle class people laid down that they were not to be used by soldiers, lackeys or any other wearers of livery or artisans and laborers. These exclusive vehicles faded out of existence, and the new ones, which were started in Paris in 1829, were named "omnibus" expressly to signify their democratic character.—London Chronicle.

A traveler stopped at a hotel in Greenland, where the nights are six months long, and as he registered asked a question of the clerk.

"What time do you have breakfast?"

"From half past March to a quarter to May."—Harper's Weekly.

Boring the Bore.

"What do you do to get rid of bores?"

"Just as soon as they come into my office I start in telling them of the latest cute thing my baby said."—Detroit Free Press.

But He Did.

Her Mother—I saw him kiss you! I am terribly shocked. I did not for a moment imagine he would dare take such a liberty. Himself—Nor did I, ma. In fact, I bet his pair of gloves he doesn't!

"To-morrow" is a poor man. Start saving to-day.

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are for sale by all progressive
Hardware and Sporting
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THIS WILL INTEREST MOTHERS.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, a Certain relief for Feverishness, Headache, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, more and regulate the Bowels and destroy Worms. They break up Colds in 24 hours. They are so pleasant to the taste and harmless to milk. Children like them. Over 10,000 testimonials of cures. They never fail. Sold by all druggists. 25c. Ask to-day. Don't accept any substitute.

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Trimmed Hats—Unequaled for the price we offer them. If we haven't what you want we will make it.

Ten Years Experience
Eyes Tested Free Good Glasses 25c

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Old Clothes Made to Look Like New

Let me show you how little it costs to have your clothes look nice by cleaning and pressing.

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Our business is to fix them at the smallest cost to you. Give us a call.

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Read The Mail.

Berrymans

CHARLEROI, PA.

ONLY FOUR DAYS

Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Monday

To buy the Bargains at the Summer Clearance Sale of Women's and Misses' Wearing Apparel and Millinery.

This is the annual summer close out in suits, skirts, waists, coats and trimmed hats. The stocks are so very large and the prices so very low that this will be a great sale. Don't delay as it will only be for four days, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday, and we intend to make a clean sweep.

The heavy reductions will make big selling.

You know our hats are beautiful, charming and stylish, and the prices were always low. At this sale all the trimmed hats go at Half Price.

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California Clay Manufacturing Co.

Get our Prices on
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\$766.37 in Dividend and Interest

to be paid our members and non-members as profit by our association during last quarter.

5 per cent. paid as dividend on all purchases, and one and one-half per cent. interest on money invested, is the result of co-operation for the last three months. August 5th, 6th and 7th are dividend days. Bring your statement on above dates and get your dividend in cash. If you wish to leave your dividend to accumulate for later use, you can do so, and we will pay you an interest of 6 per cent. a year, payable quarterly on all such sums.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORE

Advertise in the Mail

FOR High Class Tailoring—Finest Selection of Suiting

We invite you to call and inspect ours, whether you want a suit or not.

OLD SUITS REJUVENATED

Bring that wrinkled suit in and we will quickly make it look like new, for the most reasonable price.

HARRIS MELSER

528 Fallowfield Ave. CHARLEROI.
67-R—Bell Phone

LOCAL NOTES

Brief Mention of People and Events in this Community.

Miss Agnes Stevenson spent the week with relatives in Pittsburgh.

A. W. Nickeson, one of Beallsville energetic citizens, was a recent caller in Charleroi.

Mrs. A. B. Cope of Dayton, Ohio, accompanied by her daughter Miss Clara are guests of Mrs. Dawson, the milliner.

Mrs. Louise Piret and two sons of Kansas are guests of Mrs. Piret's mother, Mrs. Haines of Crest avenue.

Frank Barthole of Pittsburgh is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Barthole of Crest avenue.

James McCann, brother of Peter McCann of McKean avenue, is lying critically ill of tuberculosis at the residence of his brother, H. L. McCann of Lamont.

Harry Assenat left this morning in his Buick roadster for Washington. He will make the trip by the way of Pittsburgh.

George Vanroel of Philadelphia was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Laird Monday.

Dr. H. H. Hill transacted business yesterday in Pittsburgh.

Mrs. C. E. Frontz and daughter left this morning for Selins Grove, for a visit with the former's parents. Rev. Frontz accompanied them to Pittsburgh.

Frank Flickinger of Sheridan is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Flickinger of McKean avenue.

W. H. Freeman of Chester was a visitor in Charleroi yesterday with friends.

R. C. Roberts returned today from Millsboro, where he visited yesterday with J. Ray Moore.

Roy James is spending the week with his sister, Mrs. Alexander Matthews in Pittsburgh.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Abright were shopping in Pittsburgh yesterday.

John Miksch, F. Berner and Max Forker of Monaca, and F. Bechtel of the music house of M. Bechtel and Co., of Pittsburgh were guests of W. A. Miksch of Charleroi over last night. Mr. John Miksch is president of the Monaca Turn Verein, and the party was pleasantly entertained by the local society while here.

George E. Niver left this morning to spend a few weeks with relatives in Jefferson and Elk counties.

George Osborne, a member of Philadelphia's finest, is a guest of his brother, Harvey Osborne of Charleroi. Mr. Osborne is 6 feet 9 inches in height.

Tally-ho Party.

A number of young Charleroi folks formed a tally-ho party that made a trip to West Newton last night. The evening was spent at a friend's home in that place, the return trip being made this morning.

Three Meals at Once.

"Now, Mary," said her mistress, "you must come to the door of the drawing room and say, 'Breakfast is ready, and supper is ready, but dinner is served.'"

The newly corralled domestic inwardly digested the concise instructions and that evening convulsed the guests who were awaiting the announcement of dinner by stepping between the portieres, dropping a courtesy and repeating, "Breakfast is ready and supper is ready, but dinner is served!"—Philadelphia Ledger.

Classified Ads

WANTED

WANTED—Middle-aged woman to do home cooking. Capitol Lunch Room, Donora. 235tf

WANTED—Experienced white man waiter for night work in good restaurant, also one good girl for day waitress. Applicants please apply at White and Tidball Restaurant, West Brownsville. 238t3p

Wanted—Carpet Weaver, give full particulars or call care 88 of Mail office. 290tf

WANTED—To secure a house on Crest or Meadow avenue between Fourth and Seventh. Answer care 89 Mail office. 2902t

FOR RENT

TO RENT—Furnished front room, 419 Fallowfield avenue. 237t

FOR RENT—Furnished room. Inquire 312 Washington avenue. 287t5p

FOR RENT—Five room flat with bath. See Hall or Whitlatch, Fourth and Fallowfield. 238t1f

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Oak color piano, Apply 115 Prospect avenue, Charleroi, Pa. 286t,6p

FOR THE ENGAGED GIRL

Pretty Ways of Announcing the Great Secret of Her Happiness.

Usually an engagement is announced by the young woman writing notes to her friends, but this is no longer the case.

This can be done in a formal way by the girl herself or her mother, but it is less embarrassing and more clever to convey the news with a unique touch.

The dessert course is a good time for the announcement. One girl had the loes served in the shape of small wedding bells. Struck into the top was a tiny heart shaped envelope which contained the names of the girl and her fiancé. Each name was written on a small silver paper heart joined by a silver paper arrow pointing the two.

Another girl had a tray passed at the close of the luncheon with a single red rose for each guest. Colled in the heart of the rose was a crumpled heart of white paper with the names of the engaged persons bracketed together.

A third young woman had suspended from the chandelier over the center of the table a large bomb shaped decoration made of snowballs. From it white ribbons were attached to the plate of each guest. When the table was being cleared for dessert each person was asked to pull her ribbon. The bomb burst, scattering rice and small envelopes, which on being opened were found to contain the announcement in the shape of a linerick.

A clever announcement at one luncheon came in the form of a telegram brought by the maid to one of the guests in the secret. When opened it was found to contain the news of the betrothal amusingly kept within the usual ten words. It was read aloud at once, creating much surprise.

JACK HORNER PIE.

The Latest Guise of This Popular Centrepiece.

An addition has been made to the contrivances for aerial navigation and, while it would defy the skill of a Wright or a Zeppelin to operate it, has attracted considerable attention from all beholders. It is fashioned from



crapo paper, and, as the accompanying illustration shows, it is carried out in realistic fashion, even to the basket suspended by tinsel cord from which depend satin bags for favors, the mission of this particular airship being to serve as a Jack Horner pie.

The Servant Question.

In England the proportion of men to women in domestic servants is one to three or four. In France the reverse is the case, parlor maids being unknown, the one female de chambre being lady's maid as well as housemaid. The housework—sweeping, dusting, etc.—mainly falls upon the man-servants. One element entailing much extra work for servants in England is absent in a French house. This is the staying guest, the succession of visitors. Outside private hotels and in the handsome flats of fashionable quarters there is, indeed, no room in Parisian households for friends. The words "dine and sleep" or "week end" visits have not found their way into French dictionaries, nor have day and sleep or week end guests yet become French institutions. It is easy thus to understand why three or four servants suffice in France, while in England a dozen would be needed for people of similar means and position, and where three or four maids are kept in England only a general servant is kept in France.

She Will Decorate Governor's Home.

To Miss Marie Irvin of Boise, Ida., has been awarded the contract to decorate and furnish the new official mansion for the governor of that state. It is one of the few contracts of the kind that have been won by women in this country. In that city there are several women who have found furnishing and decorating a profitable profession, but most of their commissions have come from women's clubs or other women's organizations. It is a line of work for which women are especially well fitted. Miss Irvin studied in art school there and in Chicago, returning to Boise a little more than a year ago. She arranged the decorations for the last inaugural ball in Idaho, and it was her success then that led to the award of the present contract. Miss Irvin aims at simplicity in all her work, which when attained means the best artistic expression.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN NORWAY.

Miss Guia Krog, a Pioneer, Tells What Her Sex Has Gained.

Miss Guia Krog, a prominent Norwegian delegate to the quinquennial meeting of the National Council of Women at Stockholm this month, said in a report:

"The women of Norway have had municipal suffrage and have been eligible for all municipal offices for the last nine years and next fall will exercise their rights as full voters for the first time. Though we speak of it as universal suffrage, we don't really have the same rights to the ballot as the men have at present."

"Before 1898 the men of Norway had suffrage with the taxation qualification. On that date they got universal suffrage. Next fall the women of Norway will begin to vote just about on the same terms that the men did before 1898, with the advantage that married women can vote on the taxes paid by their husbands and unmarried women on those paid by their parents. That is better than the men started with, you see."

"The women of Norway have served on juries for upward of five years. Often a woman is elected as foreman. We serve in all sorts of cases, just as the men do. They look upon us women of Norway as being interested in the welfare of our country aside from our sex. We have no children's court as yet. In its place we have a body of officers, men and women, elected by the municipal authorities to look after the welfare of the children."

"There may be women elected to parliament next fall, but I hardly expect it. You see, with us the Conservative party is very much stronger than the Liberals or the Social Democrats. Our ablest women, those who might be elected to parliament, belong to the Liberals. I hardly expect them to get in."

"One thing we who have worked for suffrage in Norway have noticed—that a good many women held back, refused us their assistance, but now that the work is accomplished they come forward with enthusiasm and are eager to take part in it. I believe the same will be found to be true here in the United States."

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

A cup of cold water before retiring and a cup of hot water in the morning before breakfast work like magic as a cure for indigestion.

Almond meal is preferred by some women to soap and acts as a pleasing alternative to soap at any time. This softens, cleanses and whitens the skin.

The most easily digested foods which contain the greatest amount of nourishment and are free from acids and starches are those best adapted to the child's needs.

A glass of warm water before breakfast is a tonic for the whole system. If the complexion is in need of improvement try squeezing half a lemon into the water just before drinking.

Have as nice towels as you can afford, but pay less attention to the quality than to their cleanliness. There is little use of careful scrubbing if a half soiled towel is used for drying.

Sties almost invariably indicate a weakened condition of the system, but external applications relieve and better the lids. A poultice for the purpose is made from four grams white vaseline and five centigrams each of white precipitate and oil of birch. This is applied at night. A drop of belladonna on a lump of sugar is an old fashioned remedy that is taken when symptoms of a sty are first manifested. At the same time the lids are to be bathed in warm elder flower water.

A skin whitening preparation that can be easily made at home is in the proportion of two tablespoonfuls of mineral, a half tablespoonful of powdered borax and a half pint of rose water. Let the mixture stand three days, strain and add a half ounce of alcohol. The addition of the alcohol prevents the souring which is the drawback to so many oatmeal preparations. If preferred, instead of using all oatmeal it can be mixed with half this bulk of almond meal. Either of these washes makes the skin feel soft and smooth if rubbed on the hands or face after washing.

The biggest problem of all to the woman who would keep her good looks is the matter of wrinkles. A generation ago she gave up without a fight, but since the coming of massage and simple devices of all sorts she dares no longer indulge in such disfiguration as long as it may be prevented. One woman's simple cure-all is the cream bath. She dabs her face with hot water until it is heated thoroughly, then applies the cream fresh from the dairy, letting it dry on her face. She puts on more cream, massaging it into the wrinkles particularly. It is then washed with warm water and lightly powdered.

Nail Polish in Tubes.

The latest toilet novelty is a nail polish which comes in a tube and can be pressed out like artists' pigments. The polish itself is of a consistency between a cream and a liquid, easy to put on.

The case is a neat little one, nickel plated, with a top that pulls off, and furnished with an ejector to force out the enamel.

Delicately Put.

"The first day out was perfectly lovely," said the young lady just back from abroad. "The water was as smooth as glass, and it was simply gorgeous. But the second day was rough and—er—decidedly disagreeable."—Everybody's Magazine.

THE CORDON BLEU.

At First an Order For Women Cooks Established by Louis XV.

When you hear a man spoken of as a "cordon bleu," you know he is a great cook, but few people have any idea of how and when the expression originated. The cordon bleu was at first an order for women cooks. It was established by a king—which makes it a real proper order. Louis XV. once asserted to Mme. du Barry that only men could cook really well. The famous beauty challenged the assertion, but the king insisted that he was right—that women might be all right for boiling potatoes and performing the simpler operations of cooking, but that when it came to a work of art it took a man.

Soon after this argument the royal favorite invited the king to dinner. He praised every dish he even expressed his august approval of the menu as a whole. Then his hostess triumphantly announced to him that the entire dinner had been prepared by women, from the arrangement of the menu and the selection of the dishes to the preparation of the sauces and the sweets and the serving of the several plates. Accordingly she claimed the foundation of an order of merit for her female cooks. The claim was at once granted, and the cordon bleu was first conferred upon the women of Mme. du Barry's kitchen.

Gourmets of today would be inclined to say that, however great the cooks of Mme. du Barry may have been in their day, the dictum of Louis XV. would be true today. There are now few great hotels or restaurants in the world in which cookery is a fine art where the chef is not a man.—New York World.

HE COULD DRAW.

Artemus Ward on His Own Connection With the Art.

On the occasion of Artemus Ward's professional visit to London, which occurred not long before his death, J. E. Preston Mudcock says in his book, "Facts From an Adventurous Life," that the American humorist's advertisements of his "show" were as full of funny surprises as the lectures themselves. One that tickled the general public was this:

Artemus Ward Delivered Lectures Before All the Crowned Heads of Europe Ever Thought of Delivering Lectures.

And an excerpt from his lecture on "Drawing" is quoted by Mr. Mudcock as a particularly delightful bit.

"I haven't distinguished myself as an artist," Ward said in his inimitable way, "but have always been mixed up in art. I have an uncle who takes photographs in his spare moments, and I have a servant who takes everything he can lay his hands on at any moment."

"At a very tender age I could draw on wood. When a mere child I once drew a small cart load of raw turnips over a wooden bridge. It was a raw morning. The people of the village recognized me. They said it was a raw turnip drawing. That shows how faithfully I had copied nature. I drew their attention to it, so you see there was a lot of drawing in it."

"The villagers, with the wonderful discrimination peculiar to villagers, said I had a future before me. As I was walking backward when I made my drawing I replied that I thought that my future must be behind me."

HANDICAPPED.

This is the Case With Many Charleroi People.

Too many Charleroi citizens are handicapped with a bad back. The unceasing pain causes constant misery, making work a burden and stooping or lifting an impossibility. The back aches at night, preventing refreshing rest and in the morning is stiff and lame. Plaster and liniments may give relief but cannot reach the cause. To eliminate the pains and aches you must cure the kidneys.

Doan's Kidney Pills cure sick kidneys and cure them permanently. Can you doubt Charleroi evidence?

Mrs. Charles Bromwich, 714 Washington avenue, Charleroi, Pa., says: "About two years ago I suffered from a severe attack of kidney disease and although I used many remedies, I was unable to obtain relief. My head ached almost constantly, I had pains in my back and was tired nearly all the time. Doan's Kidney Pills were recommended to me and I procured a box at Piper Bros. drug store. In a very few days I felt their beneficial effect and a continued use of the remedy effected a complete cure. I have had no return of kidney trouble since and am consequently glad to endorse Doan's Kidney Pills."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

THE CHARLEROI MAIL

VOL. IX. NO. 289.

CHARLEROI, WASHINGTON CO., PA., TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1909.

One Cent.

ATTEMPT MADE THREE TIMES TO MURDER FAYETTE PEOPLE

Aged Couple, Their Son and
a Boarder, Subject of Vil-
laneous Schemes

FUMES PUT INTO ROOM

No Motives are Known for Such
a Crime—Guards Now
Keeping Watch

Mystery surrounds a queer Fayette City case, in which there was apparently an attempt at murder, not only of one, but of four persons, and there seems to be no clue as to the solution of the problem. But for carelessness on the part of the persons who were attempting the alleged crime it is more than likely that the family of John Howes, and a roomer with the Howes family, Richard Craig, would not now be living. Mr. Howes himself was under the physician's care for a time, but is now able to be around.

The first attempt at crime was made on Monday night of last week. The Howes people live about a mile up Maroon hollow, near Fayette City. This was at about 1 o'clock. The window in one of the rooms in which Mr. and Mrs. Howes were sleeping, was cautiously raised by some outside person. It was heard by the elderly couple, and they noticed something in the air; they were breathing that had a stupefying effect. In a moment they would have been in a stupor from the effects of the drug, it is stated, but Mr. Howes with considerable effort, roused himself and went to another window, where he let in pure air. He apparently frightened the intended criminals away. Later it appeared that all the inmates of the house, at the 14-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Howes and Richard Craig the roomer, had suffered also. Between 2 and 3 o'clock another attempt was made to inject the deadly fumes of an unknown nature into the room, but it was also nipped in the bud.

Nothing much was thought of the matter, but on Sunday morning at 2:30 o'clock, the inmates of the house were awakened by a window being raised, and the fumes being pumped inside, apparently by something of the nature of an atomizer, but the perpetrators were again frightened away.

Sunday night at about 10 o'clock, when only Mr. and Mrs. Howes were at home, a third attempt was made, and it was at this time that Mr. Howes was overcome. The persons injecting the fumes were finally frightened away, however. On the second and third trials, after the inmates arose, shots were fired by the persons outside.

Dr. Tucker was called in attendance on Mr. Howes, and told the details of the occurrence. He was unable to determine the nature of the drug that had been used. He did not think it was chloroform on account of the effect.

What motives were behind the attempt to exterminate the Howes cannot be fathomed. The couple who are well up in years had no known enemies, and there was never much money in the house at one time, although Mr. Howes is treasurer of the local union of the United Mine Workers. It is likely that investigations will be made. The house has been guarded since Sunday night.

Mrs. I. R. Blythe and Mrs. Elmina Carson are spending the day in McKeesport with friends.

"Tillie" Dewar is Taken to Hospital

Has Been Suffering from Ap-
pendicitis all Spring and
Didn't Know it.

Herbert Dewar of California, the last third baseman of the Charleroi and Washington teams of the P. O. M. league two years ago, and who was last year with the McKeesport team in the O. and P., was yesterday morning taken to the Mercy Hospital where he will undergo an operation for appendicitis. Dewar has been in ill health all spring and summer, and did not play much ball. He was to play with McKeesport. Not realizing what was the matter with him he contracted to play with the California team in the Monongahela Valley League occasionally, but following an examination by a physician he was yesterday forced to go to Pittsburgh to take treatment. He is in a bad condition, it is stated.

NOT ONE BUT BOTH GUILTY

One Man's Cat Chases An-
other Man's
Chicken.

DISORDER IS THE RESULT

Because John Gouvenor's cat chased a chicken of Arthur Desbonnet's both were fined \$2 and costs by Burgess Risbeck at a hearing last night. The affair occurred on Sunday.

The two are neighbors. The cat, which according to people acquainted with its eccentric qualities is a sort of playful feline, saw a nice plump chicken of Desbonnet's on Sunday and started after it. Desbonnet saw the chase, it is stated, and seizing a rock, heaved it at the feline. The act was seen by the cat owner and the said Desbonnet was given a good calling down, but according to witnesses, did not receive humbly the epithets applied to him, and gave back such as was sent. Finally after the couple had practically exhausted the "bad" names in their respective vocabularies, Desbonnet left the scene of battle and came for the police. He made information, and Gouvenor was "pinched." It appeared at the hearing that one was just as much to blame as the other, and both were assessed a fine and costs.

Met Old Friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Van T. Shepler, and daughter of Vandergrift spent Saturday and Sunday at the home of J. D. Berryman on Lincoln avenue. Mr. Shepler was in former years connected with the firm of J. E. Abell and L. H. Reeves at Coal Center, both now retired. Mr. Shepler now owns and operates three fine department stores in the towns of Vandergrift, Leechburg and Tarentum. Mr. Berryman and Mr. Shepler early formed an attachment for each other and have of late years bought many goods together, hereby securing the best rock prices for large quantities.

STRANGE FIND BY MINERS OF APOLLO MINES 75 FEET BELOW THE SURFACE

Petrified Human Head and Shoulders Discover-
ed—No Doubt About It Being
Human Remains

SPECIMEN IS VERY HARD—MUSEUMS MAKING INQUIRIES

Science has a problem in the discovery at Fayette City of the supposed petrified head and shoulders of a human being at the depth of 75 feet below the surface and two miles beyond the entrance to the Apollo mines. The discovery is arousing wide interest. The specimen is now being exhibited at the Fayette Journal office, and is the property of Edward Steinman, editor of the paper, having been presented to him by the superintendent of the Apollo mines. An inquiry has been made concerning the bust by a



man interested in anthropological research in Pittsburg, but Mr. Steinman will not part with the specimen for a time. It will doubtless eventually land in the Carnegie museum, it is stated.

The bust was dug from a vein of coal, thrown on the mine car along with the coal, the workmen being unaware that the heavy object was a portion of a human being. It was for the employees at the opening of the mine to discover in the former something akin to the human race.

As shown from the accompanying cuts produced from photographs, and kindly furnished by Mr. Steinman, the figure has every appearance of being the head and shoulders of a human being in a petrified state, but whether man or woman, probably no one can tell. The first view shows a semi-profile position giving a good view of the face, and one can readily see traces of where the eyes have been as well as the chin and ears. Notice is called to the perfectly formed neck, shoulders and breast. The second view is taken of the back of the head and shoulders. The shoulder blades are readily seen, and at once is recognized in the outlines a being who was at one time, no doubt a powerful specimen of the human race. A formation which causes the neck

to lose some of its symmetry, on the left side, extending from a point where the ear should be, to the shoulder, will be noticed. This is due to a small piece of slate adhering to the neck and which was thought best not to remove. The object is as hard as stone, and there is little doubt that it is the fossil remains of a human being.

The interesting part of this discovery is that it was found 75 feet below the surface in a body of slate on the top of the coal vein. To counteract the statements that it could have worked its way down from a grave on the surface of the earth, there are several strata of rock and shale between the surface and the coal vein where it was found, thereby making it an impossibility for the form to work its way through these. However it would appear from the shape of the front and back of the form that at some time during the process of petrification the body must have laid in a position where the face and back of the head were subject to erosion, as they are flat, and it would seem as though running water had played its part in reducing the head to its present shape. Of course the flattening shape could have been produced by impact with the minerals at the time it was caught, as some would say when the great upheaval of the earth took place ages ago, at which time no doubt the coal was formed on which the body was found.



On one side the bone of the arm shows, it evidently not having been subjected to the crushing pressure that the rest of the body sustained. The bone shows plainly and thoroughly proves the belief in the minds of those who have viewed the subject that it is in reality the petrified remains of a human head and shoulders.

METHODS OF KILLING DOGS

Painless Death for Curs From
Now on By Gas
Route.

"The Way to Kill Dogs," or "How Best to Send Canines to the Happy Hunting Grounds." Free lecture, and exhibition at the police station, Charleroi, every once in awhile.

Yesterday afternoon Chief Albright had three unmitigated nuisances, otherwise known as worthless curs, that were to be sent to canine heaven, and he called three councilmen, Messrs. Faye, Frow and Schmieder, all he could find at the time, Health Officer Darby, who is the chief's first assistant, the Mail scribe and two citizens around to witness the performance. Oh, yes, almost forgot, Policeman McElowney was there also, and acted as chief-usher—that is he ushered the dogs to their last earthly resting place, which happened to be in this case a large box, lined with sheet-iron, properly soldered, and made air tight.

Into the above-described receptacle, the dogs that were to be despatched, or preferably given their final shove into the dog happy hunting ground, were placed, and then the gas turned on. Everybody got excited, ex-

cept the dogs, and the humans stood round holding watches, waiting for the knockout. It came in five minutes—the unmitigated nuisances having all been given the short end of the bout in that time.

The exhibition was eminently satisfactory, and proved that the animals could be humanely suffocated by gas in a very short time. In most cases the time is said to be less than five minutes.

Edward, Not Albert.

Yesterday the Mail stated that Albert T. Stech had been employed as keeper and guardian of the Charleroi play grounds. This was an error. It was Edward Stech, who looks after the youngsters. Albert Stech is one of the skilled blowers at the Imperial Bottle factory, and he is glad enough to rest between fires, instead of getting into the more strenuous occupation of keeping a bunch of kids in order.

Will Join National Guard.

Edward D. Steinman, Jr., manager of the Fallowfield Restaurant on Fallowfield avenue, left yesterday morning for Mount Pleasant to join the advanced guard of Company E, Tenth regiment known as "The Fighting Tenth" and will go from there to Somerset to make preparations for the reception of the Tenth which goes into camp there on Thursday of this week. Edward is an enthusiastic member of Company E, and nothing pleases him more than to be doing duty for the Keystone State.

YOUNG ROSCOE MAN SAID TO HAVE BEEN DROWNED

Gone on Long
Bicycle Trip

North Charleroi Residents Leave
for Chillicothe,
Ohio.

On Saturday July 10, Andrew Allison, James Watson, and Frank Chew left North Charleroi on a bicycle trip to Chillicothe, Ohio. They arrived safely at their journey's end on the 15th, after many delays by rain, very tired but pleased with their trip and covered with glory.

SMALLWOOD TO RACE TRIO

Monessen Marathon will be
Ablly Handled by Men
Who Know How.

WILL BE NO BAD MIXUP

Under the auspices of the business men of Monessen what promises to be the greatest modified Marathon race ever pulled off in this section of the State will be held in the Monessen baseball park next Saturday afternoon, July 24. Not content with having 50 or more of the best runners in the Monongahela valley compete in the race the committee having the affair in charge has secured the ser-



PERCY SMALLWOOD.

vices of Percy Smallwood, the world's middle distant champion runner, to give an exhibition of his skill, Smallwood racing against a relay team of three men for five miles.

This event in itself is well worth the price of admission for Smallwood is without doubt the greatest middle distance runner in the world, being the present holder of the 10, 12 and 13 mile world's records. Smallwood is a Welshman, and has met and defeated the leading runners of the country, including Tom Longboat, the famous Indian runner. Another feature is

(Continued on Second Page.)

John McFadden, Well Known
in Charleroi, Loses Life
at Duquesne.

WAS WINNER IN MARATHON

Took Part in Charleroi Race on
April 29, and Won Third
Place.

John McFadden, aged 21 years of Roscoe, was reported to have been drowned at Duquesne last night. The report has not been verified, but from information received by the Mail at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon the rumor is true. The McFadden family at Roscoe have not been notified, but a brother, Edward McFadden, who is the manager of Towner's department store at Monongahela, is at Duquesne this afternoon.

It is stated that McFadden who was employed on a sand boat, accidentally fell into the water last night, at 11 o'clock, and before he could be reached was beyond all help. He was one of the head men on the boat, it is understood. A telephone message summoned his brother to Duquesne this morning, it being stated that the body had not been recovered.

Young McFadden was one of the winners of the first Charleroi Marathon race on April 29. He took third place. In the Brownsville-Uniontown race on June 3, he won third place. He was a good athlete and immensely popular. He had many friends in Charleroi. His brother was to notify the management of Towner's store this afternoon as to the facts of the drowning, but up until a late hour had not communicated with them, which gives the belief that a search is still being made for the body.

WILL NOT BE BENEFIT GAME

Christians and Methodists
Will Play Thursday—
Game Tonight.

A good game in the church league, in fact the best of the season, is expected for Thursday night, of this week, when the league leaders, the Christians, meet the Methodists, now rocking at the top for first position. If the Methodists win, they will then be tied with the Christians for first place, while if they lose they will be shoved into third position, and the Christians given a good lead.

It was reported that the game would be a benefit, and that an admission would be charged but this is denied. A meeting is called for the executive board tonight at the office of Dr. J. W. Manon when the matter of a benefit game will be discussed. Tonight the First Presbyterians play the Episcopalians, and a good game is expected. The Episcopalians have made some changes in their lineup.

Business For the Sheriff.

Deputy Sheriff Lutton was in town yesterday on official business. He is spending some time along the valley serving executions which have accumulated for this section and looking after tax liens, which are now collectable.

J. K. Tener, Pres. S. A. Walton, Vice Pres. R. H. Rish, Cashier.

Everyone Transacting a Business

and everyone who receives and pays out any considerable amount of money, should have a checking account. Paying by check has many advantages over paying in currency—among which are security, convenience, saving of time and expense.

We cordially invite your account, subject to check.

4 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Savings Accounts

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Charleroi, Pa.

Depository for the State of Pennsylvania.

Beauty and Utility

Diamonds are something more than ornaments. They are investments whose value never changes. Buying a good diamond is putting money aside for a rainy day.

Buying diamonds and other gems of as means absolute surety. You know precisely what you have bought and that for it.

John B. Schafer,

MANUFACTURING JEWELER

Phone 102-W. Charleroi, Pa. Store Closed Every Evening at 8:00 o'clock except Saturday and Monday.

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One Year \$2.00
Six Months \$1.25
Three Months .75
All subscriptions payable in advance.
Delivered by carrier in Charleroi at six cents per week.

Communications of public interest are always welcome, but as an evidence of good faith and not necessarily for publication, must invariably bear the author's signature.

TELEPHONES

521-74 CHARLEROI 70
Member of the Monongahela Valley Press Association

ADVERTISING RATES

DISPLAY—Fifteen cents per inch, first insertion. Rates for large space contracts upon application.
READING NOTICES—Such as business notices, notices of meetings, resolutions, or respect, cards of thanks, etc., 5 cents per line.

LEGAL NOTICES—Legal, official and similar advertising, including that in settlement of estates, public sales, live stock and estray notices, bank notices, notices to teachers, 10 cents per line, first insertion; 6 cents a line, each additional insertion.

LOCAL AGENCIES

George S. Night, Charleroi
Clair Collins, Sparrow
M. Doyle, Dunlevy
E. L. Kibler, Lock No. 4

July 20 in American History.

1887—Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., the novelist, died in Hyde Park, Mass.; born in Waterville, Me., 1823.

1900—China appealed to the United States to intercede with the powers in the Boxer troubles.

1906—Peace between Guatemala and the Salvador-Honduras alliance signed on board the United States cruiser Marblehead off the coast of Guatemala.

ASTRONOMICAL EVENTS.

Sun sets 7:22, rises 4:30; moon sets 9:45 p. m.; 12:31 a. m., moon in conjunction with Jupiter, passing from west to east of the planet. 4:15 degrees north thereof; 11 a. m., planet Mercury at ascending node, crossing the sun's path upward; sun's declination 20 degrees 40 minutes north of celestial equator.

Back Home.

The personal columns of the Mail are filled these days with items of Charleroi residents who are visiting out of town, in the adjoining counties, in distant parts of the State, and in other States. These for the most part are the annual pilgrimages of those who are revisiting the scenes of their childhood and youth—those who go "back home" to see the "old folks" and renew the scenes of youth and replete them with the companions of bygone years. "A hundred men may make a camp, but it takes a mother to make a home," and the nearest glimpse to joys external, perhaps, is the delightful memory of childhood, when home and mother constituted the sum total of human happiness.

It was Henry Ward Beecher who said, "Home should be an oratorio of the memory, singing to our after life melodies and harmonies of old remembered joys." No man is ever really transplanted from the spot where his childhood was spent, where he first learned to love and commune with nature. He may become an alien and a wanderer, but the scenes of early and innocent joys are ever present, and thither is he transported in memory more frequently as the years roll by. "Going back home" was an instinct of the human heart ages before the sentiment was established into the conventional custom of "old home week."

An Evolution.

It may not be generally known that the county local option law in Ohio, known as the Rose law, under which a majority of the counties in that State have voted dry, is not a radical innovation for that State; neither is it the first opportunity the voters there have had of expressing their desires upon the question. Local option by township, municipality and resident district had been in operation for some time. The Rose law in Ohio is a matter of evolution. County option was not tried until the time was ripe for it by first granting real local option to the people. Wherever county option prevails it has almost invariably followed local option by small districts.

Ex-Congressman Acheson, whose

ardent championship of county prohibition under the guise of local option is considerably in the limelight, wants to try in Pennsylvania what no other State has yet successfully accomplished; namely, county prohibition without any preliminary preparation by way of local option. This State, by reason of its great cosmopolitan population, will be perhaps the last State to come into the Prohibition fold, and this cannot be accomplished until the public is gradually educated to such a condition.

Mr. Acheson's proposition is manifestly unfair to the rural districts. He would give the big industrial districts along the river and in other portions of the county a chance to vote license into such rural towns as Burgettstown, Claysville, Beallsville, Seneca Hill and others, whereas those towns should have the option of deciding this question for themselves.

A Great Record.

Four years ago on June 12 the Pennsylvania Railroad company installed an 18 hour train service between New York and Chicago. The distance is 912 miles, and the schedule time between Jersey City and Chicago is 17 hours and 41 minutes, or 57.2 miles an hour. In the four years 2,922 trips were made—1,461 each way, and the remarkable achievement is that 2,433 or 83 per cent of these trips the train was on time or within five minutes of its schedule at destination.

Upon only 160 trips during the entire four years was the train more than 30 minutes late. During the past year the train was within five minutes of its scheduled time 325 out of the 365 days at the New York end, and at Chicago on 315 days. For the month ending July 1 of this year the train was absolutely on time at both Chicago and New York on every one of the 30 days.

This achievement eclipses every other schedule of like speed and distance in the history of transportation, and is another instance of the efficiency of the service and organization of the Pennsylvania Railroad company.

Electric Sparks

When Waynesburg gets a trolley line, there is nothing that can keep Green county from further development. And from present indications the place is going to have that necessary trolley line.

A chef in a New York hotel is a mighty poor find if he can't provide at least one new dish a day on an average.

Reckon now, that the police officials of Atlantic City have decided it is not immodest for women to wear sheath bathing suits, which has a skirt that admits of a nice slit from the knees up to the thigh, the place won't hold the crowds.

And Monessen gave up the ghost in baseball. Reminds us of some other things they have done in the past. Wonder what the Marathon race will be for now?

Charleroi will not any more than get a new garbage plant erected, and a new wagon purchased in which to haul the thing's eating material, than we will have to build a sewage disposal plant. Will we never get rid of the smelly things?

The Pittsburg papers yesterday contained articles concerning a woman, giving her name as Smith, from California who was arrested for drunkenness. From investigations she did not live in California, so she must have retained enough of her mental faculties to give the up-river burg the dirty throw down. Perhaps the reason was that she had been there once.

Re-e-e-venge. An editor writes real mean things about a cantaloupe, making statements to the effect that it is a mean sort of affair, and that it never had any business on this continent anyhow, in his effusion deploring the state of affairs that makes Americans eat this self same cantaloupe vegetable. We know, he wants one to eat, and hasn't enough spondulicks to buy one and is so doggoned unipular that nobody will give him even a chance to smell the outer layer, that he takes this means of revenge.

SOCIALISM.

Are the evils from which they suffer really as great, and desperate, as the Socialist agitators would have us believe? says Bishop Spalding. Are laborers worse paid, worse fed, worse clothed, and worse housed than, for instance, in the early part of the nineteenth century? Do they labor a greater number of hours and is their work more severe and exhausting now than then? Is the tendency of the present conditions to make them unintelligent, brutal and reckless? Is the actual economic system an organization of the ruling classes to keep the laborers in poverty and permanent subjection? Is it a fact, in a word, that we are drifting toward a state of things in which the few shall own everything and the many nothing?

If these questions are to receive an affirmative answer, then the method of production by private competitive capital should be condemned, for it not only, in this case, works injustice to large multitudes, but must, if permitted to continue in operation, lead to social ruin. But the question whether the Socialist view of the actual condition of labor and of the tendencies of the present economic order, is the true view, still remains to be answered.

In the United States, it is plain that there is no gulf between the very rich and the very poor, but a gradation of widely distributed wealth. More than eight million families are land owners and of the thirteen million families among whom the wealth of the country is divided, eleven million families are said to belong to the wage-earning class. We have, indeed, a few enormously rich men, but it will be found difficult to hold these great fortunes together, and if plutocrats should persist in abusing the power which money gives, the people will know how to protect themselves against the tyrants.

If private property is not a crime, and that it is not even radical Socialism admits, then wealth, however great, if it be honestly acquired and justly used, must be respected. Much of the material progress of our country is due to the energy and foresight of men, who, if they have grown rich themselves have made possible the comfortable and independent existence of thousands. Diatribes against wealthy men often reaping from cross wrongs inflicted by them. Duties and responsibilities are personal, and the poor are bound not less than the rich to do what they are able to promote the common welfare. At all events, the condition of laborers under the regime of competitive production, whatever grievances they still may have, are not so desperate as to make us willing to run the risk of putting in jeopardy the two things we have learned to value the most—Liberty and Independence.

Wedding Banns Announced.

Banns have been announced at St. Jerome's church for the marriage of Miss Margaretta Kuth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Kuth of McKean avenue, and Mark V. Wheeler, also of Charleroi. The young people are prominent in social circles and the forthcoming event is exciting much interest among their many friends.

Paid a Fraternal Visit.

About 20 young fellows, mostly members of the Lutheran church and Sunday school, visited Jules Balsey, the young man who broke his ankle in the ball game last Friday night, at his home on Crest avenue Sunday. The party brought a collation of ice cream and cake, and gave their invalid friend a most enjoyable time.

Why He Was Unpopular.

When first made bishop of Stepney Dr. Wilmington Ingram was anything but popular and indeed had occasionally to seek police protection. Greatly worried, the bishop tried to trace the cause and found one lady who was able to enlighten him. "It's your white shirt, sir," she said. "We don't want no white shirted gentree here. Try a gray shirt and a dickey, like our chaps wear on Sunday."

The advice tendered was promptly acted upon, and thus the present bishop of London made the first advance toward close friendship with his people.—London Graphic.

Accessories.

"I'm going to for poetry," lisped the sweet young thing. "Real, heartfelt poetry," thundered the man of letters. "Is only written in a garret."

"Yes; I've heard that. So I've fitted up a beautiful Turkish den in ours."—Washington Herald.

Quite Warm.

"I understand there was a hot time in the Banz household the other day."

"Yes. When he went home he found his wife simply boiling, and she gave him a roast."—Baltimore American.

Praise a fine day at night—Irish Proverb.

WIND AND WAVES.

A Gale's Action Upon Water, Desert, Sand, and Prairie Snow.

There are wind waves in the water, sand and snow. The great sea waves are produced at that part of a cyclone where the direction of the wind coincides with the direction of advance of the depression. Along this line of advance the waves in their progress are accompanied by a strong wind blowing across their ridges as long as the atmospheric depression is maintained. So the waves are developed until they become steep. The average height in feet is about half the velocity of the wind in miles.

A wind of fifty-two miles an hour gives waves of an averaged height of twenty-six feet, although individual waves will attain a height of forty feet. The prevailing wind in all longitudes is westerly, so wherever a westerly wind springs up it finds a long westerly swell, the effect of a previous wind still running, and the principal effect of the newly born wind is to increase the steepness of the already running long swell so as to form majestic storm waves, which sometimes attain a length of 1,200 feet from crest to crest. The longest swells due to wind are met in the Pacific, where they are masked by the shorter and steeper waves, but they emerge into view after or beyond the storm.

The action of the wind to drift dry sand in a procession of waves is seen in the deserts. As the sand waves cannot travel by gravitation, their movements are entirely controlled by the wind, and they are therefore much simpler and more regular in form and movement than ocean waves. In their greatest heights of several hundred feet the former become more complex owing to the partial consolidation of the lower layers of sand by pressure, but they still have the characteristic wave features.

In the Winnipeg prairies of Canada freshly fallen snow is drifted by wind in a procession of regular waves, progressing with a visible and ghostlike motion. They are similar to desert sand waves, but less than half as steep, the wave length being fifty times as great as the height. The flatness of the wind formed snow waves affords a valuable indication of the great distance to which hills shelter from the wind.—Chicago Tribune.

Grade Ordinance No. 51.

Establishing the grade on Highland Avenue from Seventh street to Fourth street in the Borough of North Charleroi, County of Washington, State of Pennsylvania.

Whereas by ordinance No. 48, passed by the Board of North Charleroi, County of Washington, State of Pennsylvania, and it is enacted by the Board of North Charleroi, County of Washington, State of Pennsylvania, and it is hereby enacted by the Board of North Charleroi, County of Washington, State of Pennsylvania, as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at the North Curb Line of Seventh street at an elevation of 122 feet per hundred feet a distance of 18 ft. to an elevation of 120 ft. there descending at the rate of 2 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 20 ft. to an elevation of 118 ft. there descending at the rate of 2 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 20 ft. to an elevation of 116 ft. there descending at the rate of 2 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 20 ft. to an elevation of 114 ft. there descending at the rate of 2 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 20 ft. to an elevation of 112 ft. there descending at the rate of 2 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 20 ft. to an elevation of 110 ft. there descending at the rate of 2 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 20 ft. to an elevation of 108 ft. there descending at the rate of 2 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 20 ft. to an elevation of 106 ft. there descending at the rate of 2 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 20 ft. to an elevation of 104 ft. there descending at the rate of 2 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 20 ft. to an elevation of 102 ft. there descending at the rate of 2 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 20 ft. to an elevation of 100 ft. there descending at the rate of 2 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 20 ft. to an elevation of 98 ft. there descending at the rate of 2 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 20 ft. to an elevation of 96 ft. there descending at the rate of 2 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 20 ft. to an elevation of 94 ft. there descending at the rate of 2 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 20 ft. to an elevation of 92 ft. there descending at the rate of 2 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 20 ft. to an elevation of 90 ft. there descending at the rate of 2 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 20 ft. to an elevation of 88 ft. there descending at the rate of 2 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 20 ft. to an elevation of 86 ft. there descending at the rate of 2 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 20 ft. to an elevation of 84 ft. there descending at the rate of 2 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 20 ft. to an elevation of 82 ft. there descending at the rate of 2 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 20 ft. to an elevation of 80 ft. there descending at the rate of 2 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 20 ft. to an elevation of 78 ft. there descending at the rate of 2 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 20 ft. to an elevation of 76 ft. there descending at the rate of 2 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 20 ft. to an elevation of 74 ft. there descending at the rate of 2 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 20 ft. to an elevation of 72 ft. there descending at the rate of 2 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 20 ft. to an elevation of 70 ft. there descending at the rate of 2 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 20 ft. to an elevation of 68 ft. there descending at the rate of 2 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 20 ft. to an elevation of 66 ft. there descending at the rate of 2 ft. per hundred feet a distance of 20 ft. to an 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Don't take Anybody's word for it.

Come and investigate for yourself.

While we feel, as reputable merchants, that our printed word is just as good as our spoken word and that it should command your earnest consideration yet we realize that it may be hard for many to believe that fashionable, dependable and reasonable shoes are sacrificed a third and a quarter and in many instances are sold for less than the actual cost of making.

Yet that is just what we have to do at the end of every season in order to clean out every pair of surplus stock.

Men's and women's alike are sacrificed and here's the schedule:

\$4.00 regular values	\$2.95
3.50 " "	2.45
3.00 " "	1.95
2.50 " "	1.45
2.00 " "	.98

Come and see for yourself how far you can make a little money go during this clearance sale.

Sample Shoe Store

FRED FREEMAN Practical Painter and Paper Hanger : : :

Welis Building 312 Fifth Street Charleroi, Pa.

MONEY SAVED ON PAINTS

We lately made a purchase of a bankrupt stock of paints, varnishes, etc., and will cut and slash prices as follows: Wise people will lay in a supply of the same. Johnson's, Moores and Bridgeport paints, the very highest grade on the market will be on sale.

Our Varnishes are the Highest Grade at the Lowest Price

HOUSE PAINT SAVINGS

The \$1.60 grade now \$1.35 per Gal.
The 1.50 grade now 1.25 per Gal.
Fine black Elastic Paint only 45c per Gal.
Fine red roofing paint only 75c per Gal.

Free Plate--NOTICE--Free Plate

We are giving away beautiful souvenir finely decorated plates with all purchases of \$1.00 or over. A yard stick also with purchases.

WALL PAPER CLEARANCE SALE

We must sell them

20c grade to go at 12 1-2c
15c grade to go at 9c
12 1-2c grade to go at 7 1-2c
10c grade to go at 6c
7 1-2c to go at 4c
Lot of single rooms to move at 2c and 3c per bolt.
Come early for good selection.

Sale Starts July 26, '09

KANT-FALL SWINGS

Just the thing for the children to have fun with. Can be placed anywhere. They consist of a good chair seat, with "Safety Guard" and four good stout ropes.

\$1.25 VALUE, OUR PRICE 65c

On Exhibition at

SOUTHERN FURNITURE COMPANY

412 Fallowfield Avenue, Charleroi, Pa.

THE GHOST AT THE FEAST.

What the Ensign Saw and What Happened After Dinner.

In "The Story of My Life," by Mr. [Name], there is told the following creepy story:

A regiment was passing through Derbyshire on its way to fresh quarters in the north. The colonel, as they stayed for the night in one of the country towns, was invited to dine at a country house in the neighborhood and to bring any one he liked with him. Consequently he took with him a young ensign for whom he had a great fancy. They arrived, and it was a large party, but the lady of the house did not appear till just as they were going in to dinner and when she appeared was so strangely distraught and preoccupied that she scarcely attended to anything that was said to her.

At dinner the colonel observed that his young companion scarcely ever took his eyes off the lady of the house, staring at her in a way which seemed at once rude and unaccountable. It made him observe the lady herself, and he saw that she seemed scarcely to attend to anything said by her neighbors on either side of her, but rather seemed, in a manner quite unaccountable, to be listening to some one or some thing behind her.

As soon as dinner was over the young ensign came to the colonel and said: "Oh, do take me away! I cannot go to take me away from this place!"

The colonel said: "Indeed, your conduct is so very extraordinary and unpleasant that I quite agree with you that the best thing we can do is to go away." And he made the excuse of his young friend being ill and ordered their carriage.

When they had driven some distance the colonel asked the ensign for an explanation of his conduct. He said that he could not help it. During the whole of dinner he had seen a terrible black shadowy figure standing behind the chair of the lady of the house, and it had seemed to whisper to her and she to listen to it. He had scarcely told this when a man on horseback rode rapidly past the carriage, and the colonel, recognizing one of the servants of the house they had just left, called out to know if anything was the matter.

"Oh, don't stop me, sir," he shouted. "I am going for the doctor! My lady has just cut her throat!"

HIS HOLLOW KEY.

He Lent It, but Had Occasion to Crave Its Return.

"They hiss in the French theaters with the help of a hollow key," related Richard Harding Davis. "Paul Bourget once told me an odd incident upon this custom."

"A playwright—call him Duval—had the unhappiness one fine night to sit through a most successful production of his latest play. The house responded with jeers and hisses, and a young man, turning to Duval, said:

"By Jove, how I'd roast this miserable piece if I only had a hollow key!"

"My dear boy," said Duval, "I am happy to be able to accommodate you."

"And he handed a hollow key to the young man, who at once set up a fierce and continuous hissing. Just then a critic appeared.

"Duval," he said to the playwright, "I am sorry for you. Poor fellow, you don't deserve this."

"The young man with the key looked amazed and ashamed.

"What! Are you M. Duval? I beg your pardon a thousand times," he cried.

"You owe me no apology," said Duval. "Lunch with me tomorrow."

"The young man accepted the invitation, and at the end of the luncheon next day, when the coffee and cigarettes were brought in, he drew a bulky manuscript from his pocket and begged leave to read a comedy to M. Duval, for he was a playwright too."

"Duval consented and listened attentively to the reading. At the end the young man said:

"Well, monsieur, what do you think of it?"

"Duval smiled as he replied: "Could you oblige me by returning my hollow key?"—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

The Coloring of the Clouds.

The gorgeous coloring of the clouds, especially those of sunset, is due to the circumstance that the yellow and red rays of light have a much greater penetrative momentum than the blue. They make their way through stretches of the atmosphere which entirely arrest and turn back the blue, and they do this the more markedly if the air is at the time laden with extraneous particles that augment the aerial opacity.—New York American.

A Hairbreadth Escape.

A certain comedian is bald except for a rim of hair a few inches above his collar line.

"I'm in an awful hurry," he said one day to the Lambs club barber. "Can you cut my hair with my collar on?"

"Sure," replied the barber. "I can cut it with your hat on."—Success Magazine.

Poetic License.

Sporting Editor—Just what do you understand by the term "poetic license?" Literary Editor—Broadly speaking, it is that singular provision in the constitution of the universe under which poets are permitted to ex-

ist.—Chicago Tribune.

Proposals.

"Has he proposed yet?" "Not in so many words."

"That's no answer. Proposals never do come in words. They consist of sighs, hugs, looks and gurgles."—Cleveland Leader.

Woman's World

"THE DEVIL'S FRUIT CAKE."

Mrs. Wilson of Nashville, Baker Extraordinary to the World at Large.

Here is the story of a woman who finds herself famous without malice aforethought upon her part. A career has, in fact, thrust itself upon her. All she has done has been to develop an inherent art impulse, a rather wonderful palate, not along the lines of least resistance, but of most profit. As a consequence she has kings and noblemen, presidents and cabinet ministers, not to mention simple millionaires, among her patrons. The truly wonderful thing is that it all comes not from ambition, but from doing woman's work in what should be woman's way, which is to say better than ever it was done before.

So much for the general particulars. Here follow others much more interesting: Name, Elizabeth Lyle Wilson; local habitation, Nashville, Tenn.; condition, happy wife and mother; profession, baker extraordinaire in extraordinary to the world at large. And such cake as she makes: To eat of it is something heretofore an experience and an epoch. Indeed, it leaves a haunting memory, an aching void which only more of the same cake can fill.

Small wonder, then, that no less a person than William Howard Taft has



MRS. ELIZABETH LYLE WILSON

serried in a way as the cake's press agent.

Mr. Taft while at Nashville, just before the 4th of March, ate of her cake. It's fruit cake," which is known as a sound digestion despite its name. It captivated him. He took back with him to Washington a generous sample. As a consequence Mrs. Wilson has received orders for several cakes to be sent to the White House at Christmas-tide. She has express receipts showing that her cakes have been delivered at the courts of Vienna and St. James; also to all the American duchesses and not a few other expatriates. They have gone safe as far as Australia and Brazil and even into Russia. Mrs. Wilson never saw the inside of a cooking school. All she has done is through nature's free gift. When she married, back in the nineties, homemaking and homekeeping were, as they still are, her delight. She had not the least thought of doing more than delight the palates of her family and her friends. From baking for her friends she drifted into regular work, much against her husband's will. He was taking care of that family. Still, the venture has not bred family dissension. How could it when through her work the worker has found not only profit, but happiness and health?

The maker of this delicious cake has very generously given the recipe for the dainty:

One pound of flour, browned and sifted; one pound of butter, one pound of sugar, twelve eggs, four pounds of raisins, one pound of homemade citron, one pound of crystallized cherries and pineapple mixed, one pound of almonds cut fine and soaked overnight in rosewater, one pound of pecan meats cut small, one glass grape jelly, half a glass good cordial, one glass of good whisky or brandy, tablespoonful each of powdered allspice, cinnamon and nutmeg and teaspoonful of powdered cloves. Soak all the fruit twelve hours in the whisky, cream together butter and sugar, add to them egg yolks beaten very light, then the cordial, spices and jelly. Put in next two teaspoonfuls of melted chocolate, next add the white of eggs beaten stiff and part of the flour. Roll the fruit in the rest of the flour and add to the mixture. Put in nuts last of all. If nuts are left out put in a third more fruit.

Bake several hours, keeping a vessel of water in the oven until almost done.

When the Wind Blows.

In an old house with its loose framework sensitive natures are often driven half wild by the rattling of windows on a blustery night. It is a good thing in preparation for such emergency to keep in each room four or five split clothespins to be used as wedges between the upper and lower sash.

Stout clothespins can also be forced into the latch of a cellar window in such a way that it is impossible to open it from the outside. This is a convenient bit of knowledge when caught in a frequently break or the keys of padlocks get mislaid.

The Flying Hours.

Twelve little birds fly by in a row—Bright little birds are they. Shining and free and as blue as can be—And these are the hours of the day. The sun shines warmly across their wings. As they flutter near your wing. And now and again in their joy of things—They carol a daytime song.

Twelve little owls fly by in a row—Silent and dark their flight—Gray little things with shadowy wings. And these are the hours of the night. But the last of them all as he hovers low. Is flushed with a radiant pink. This is the good little sunrise owl. I like him the best, I think.

—Youth's Companion.

Young Folks

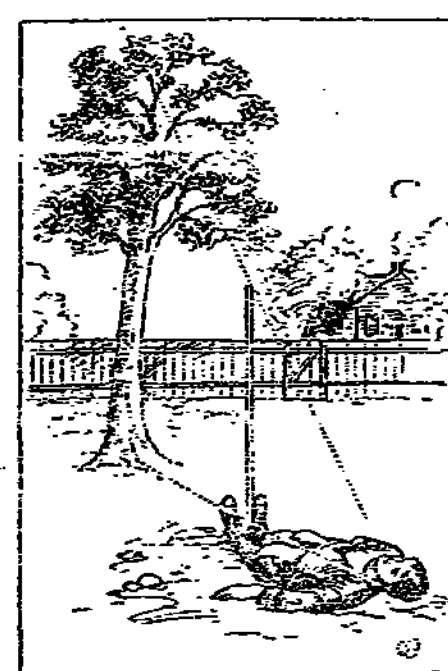
MEASURING A TREE.

How Height May Be Ascertained by the Triangle Method.

A clever boy who wanted to know the approximate height of a tree solved the problem in this manner:

He got a stick and planted it in the ground and then cut it off just at the level of his eyes. Then he went out and took a look at the tree and made a rough estimate of the tree's height in his mind, and, judging the same distance along the ground from the tree trunk, he planted his stick in the ground. Then he lay down on his back with his feet against the standing stick and looked at the top of the tree over the stick.

If he found the top of stick and tree did not agree he tried a new position and kept at it until he could just



APPLYING THE TRIANGLE MEASURE

see the treetop over the end of the upright stick. Then all he had to do was to measure along the ground to where his eye had been when lying down, and that gave him the height of the tree.

The point about this method is that the boy and stick made a right angled triangle with boy for base, stick for perpendicular, both of the same length, and the "line of sight" the hypotenuse or long line of the triangle. When he got into the position which enabled him to just see the treetop over the top of the stick he again had a right angled triangle with the tree as perpendicular, his eye's distance away from the trunk, the base, and the line of sight the hypotenuse. He could measure the base line along the ground and knew it must equal the vertical height, and he could do this without reference to the sun. It was an ingenious application of the well known properties of a right angled triangle.—Railway and Locomotive Engineering.

AN INTELLIGENT DOG.

What a Clever Collie Did With His Master's Plaid.

The shepherd who live among the hills and on the plains of Scotland have to travel many miles a day while looking after their flocks of sheep, but they would have to travel a great deal more if they had not with them some very clever collie dogs.

These little four footed friends are so wise and clever that their masters could not do without them. To show you how clever these doggies are the following story is told of one of them:

One day a Scotch shepherd was caught in a rain shower, and when he arrived home his plaid, which he wore over his back in place of an overcoat, was quite wet through.

But he just took it off and gave it to his collie dog, and doggie at once went into another room, carrying the plaid in his mouth.

And what do you think he did with it there? Why, to the astonishment of an English gentleman who had followed to watch doggie went and sat on the hearth in front of a big fire, and there he held out the plaid over his paws.

And he turned it about and about in front of the fire until both sides of the plaid were quite dry. Then he took it back to his master.

May Be Read Both Ways.

Palindromes are words or sentences which read the same way, whether they are spelled backward or forward. Here are a number of good examples of this curious orthographical phenomenon:

Madam, I'm Adam (Adam introduces himself to Eve).

Able was I ere I saw Elba (Napoleon reflecting on his exile).

Name me one man. Red root put up to order. (Sign for a drug store window. Reads the same from the inside as from the outside.)

Draw pupil's lip upward. (Direction to visiting school nurses.)

No, it is opposition. No, it is opposed; art sees trade's opposition. (Sentence from a debate.)

Yreka bakery. (Sign over a baker's shop in Yreka, Cal.)

Twelve little birds fly by in a row—Bright little birds are they. Shining and free and as blue as can be—And these are the hours of the day. The sun shines warmly across their wings. As they flutter near your wing. And now and again in their joy of things—They carol a daytime song.

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—Youth's Companion.

"To-morrow" is a poor mat. Start saving to-day.

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In the minds of many people apparently, it is still a very much vexed question as to whether the new measure is a genuine compliance with the spirit of the Chicago platform. Just now the answer to that suggestion depends upon the point of view. One careful analysis demonstrates that though the bill as it went from the Senate embraces 847 amendments and carries many increases as compared with its provisions when reported by the House, there is a revision downward all along the line as contrasted with the Dignity rates. That being the case the Republican party has not been recant to its own declaration of last year nor defiant of the wishes of President Taft, unsustained charge to the contrary notwithstanding. Naturally the Democrats are making

2nd. On Thursday August 9, 1900, at 1 o'clock P. M.

All this certain parcel of land lying in the City of Portland, Washington Co., is described as follows: Beginning at No. Eight (8) in Block No. Five (5) lying between Fifth and Sixth streets, fronting on Weldon Ave. 32 feet and running back 100 feet, the same being known as "Ward's" 40' in said partition proceedings.

Terms of sale: Ten percent of the purchase money to be paid when the property is sold, the balance in three installments, with the confirmation of sale; one third in one year from the day of confirmation of sale with interest, said deferred payment to be secured by a close bond and mortgage with a day's sale clause and remaining one third to be paid and remain a lien upon the premises to secure the widow's dower, as required by law.

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